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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

AUGUST 1984
(July Data)

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

HIGHLIGHTS

BOTH EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DECLINED IN OKLAHOMA DURING JULY FROM JUNE.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPPED TO 6.5 IN JULY FROM THE REVISED JUNE FIGURE OF 6.6 PERCENT.

UNEMPLOYMENT DROPPED TO 104,100 FROM 105,000 IN JUNE AND WAS DOWN SUBSTANTIALLY FROM THE 150,600 TOTAL OF A YEAR AGO.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT DROPPED SEASONALLY LOWER IN JULY.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Employment and unemployment both declined in Oklahoma in July from June. Employment totaled 1,489,000, down from 1,493,000 in June, while unemployment eased slightly to 104,100 from 105,000 in June. As a result, the state's unemployment rate dropped to 6.5 percent in July from June's revised 6.6 rate.

Year-ago comparisons showed that this July's employment stood 66,000 higher than a year ago, while the jobless total was 46,500 lower. Also, the 6.5 percent jobless rate compared to a 9.6 rate a year earlier. Nationwide a record 107,484,000 persons were employed in July, while unemployment totaled 8,714,000, for a jobless rate of 7.5 percent. One year ago, 9.4 percent of the nation's labor force were unemployed.

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OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

Item	Number (In Thousands)			% Chg.	Absolute Change	
	Jul 1984p	Jun 1984r	Jul 1983r	Jun 84 Jul 84	Jun 84 Jul 84	Jul 83 Jul 84
Total Labor Force †	1593.1	1598.9	1573.6	– 0.4	– 5.8	19.5
Unemployment	104.1	105.0	150.6	– 0.9	– 0.9	– 46.5
Unemployment Rate	6.5	6.6	9.6	-----	-----	-----
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	6.4	6.3	9.4	-----	-----	-----
Total Employment	1489.0	1493.9	1423.0	– 0.3	– 4.9	66.0
Agriculture	55.6	63.1	56.1	– 11.9	– 7.5	– 0.5
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	189.3	191.6	194.3	– 1.2	– 2.3	– 0.5
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	– 0.7

† *Based on place-of-residence concept.*

Item	Jul 1984p	Jun 1984r	Jul 1983r	Jun 84 Jul 84	Jun 84 Jul 84	Jul 83 Jul 84
Wage and Salaried Workers, Total 1/	1181.2	1190.5	1168.5	– 0.8	– 9.3	12.7
Manufacturing	174.6	176.2	166.2	– 0.9	– 1.6	8.4
Durable Goods	111.8	111.8	104.2	0.0	0.0	7.6
Lumber & Wood Products	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	10.8	11.2	10.8	– 3.6	– 0.4	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	4.6	4.5	3.9	2.2	0.1	0.7
Fabricated Metal Products	17.1	17.0	16.8	0.6	0.1	0.3
Fab. Structural Metal Products	9.6	9.6	9.9	0.0	0.0	– 0.3
Machinery Exc. Electrical	33.7	33.5	31.4	0.6	0.2	2.3
Oil Field Machinery	9.5	9.4	9.1	1.1	0.1	0.4
General Industrial Machinery	6.5	6.4	5.9	1.6	0.1	0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equip	15.5	15.5	13.2	0.0	0.0	2.3
Transportation Equipment	22.2	22.1	20.3	0.5	0.1	1.9
Aircraft & Parts	9.1	9.3	8.5	– 2.2	– 0.2	0.6
Instruments & Related Products	2.0	2.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2
Nondurable Goods	62.8	64.4	62.0	– 2.5	– 1.6	0.8
Food & Kindred Products	15.1	15.0	14.8	0.7	0.1	0.3
Apparel & Other Textile Products	8.2	9.8	9.1	– 16.3	– 1.6	– 0.9
Paper & Allied Products	3.1	3.2	3.0	– 3.1	– 0.1	0.1
Printing & Publishing	11.0	11.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	– 0.2
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.0	6.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	– 0.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	8.4	8.5	8.2	– 1.2	– 0.1	0.2
Petroleum Refining	7.8	7.8	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.3
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	11.9	11.8	10.8	0.8	0.1	1.1
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.8	7.7	7.0	1.3	0.1	0.8
Mining	73.8	74.0	76.9	– 0.3	– 0.2	– 3.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	70.8	70.8	74.0	0.0	0.0	– 3.2
Construction	49.0	48.4	52.6	1.2	0.6	– 3.6
Transportation & Public Utilities Ex	66.7	66.7	67.6	0.0	0.0	– 0.9
Transportation	34.0	34.0	34.4	0.0	0.0	– 0.4
Railroad Transportation	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	17.5	17.6	18.2	– 0.6	– 0.1	– 0.7
Communications & Electric, GA	32.7	32.7	33.2	0.0	0.0	– 0.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	291.8	292.4	283.7	– 0.2	– 0.6	8.1
Wholesale Trade	76.2	76.2	73.3	0.0	0.0	2.9
Retail Trade	215.6	216.2	210.4	– 0.3	– 0.6	5.2
General Merchandise Stores	29.6	29.7	27.7	– 0.3	– 0.1	1.9
Food Stores	36.8	36.8	37.5	0.0	0.0	– 0.7
Automotive Dealers & Service Sta	26.5	26.3	25.8	0.8	0.2	0.7
Apparel & Accessory Stores	15.3	15.2	14.3	0.7	0.1	1.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	64.2	63.4	63.0	1.3	0.8	1.2
Banking	21.6	21.4	22.2	0.9	0.2	– 0.6
Insurance Carriers	9.3	9.3	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Services	223.1	224.3	220.5	– 0.5	– 1.2	2.6
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.9	10.7	10.9	1.9	0.2	0.0
Personal Services	10.7	10.6	10.9	0.9	0.1	– 0.2
Health Services	70.2	70.1	70.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total Government	238.0	245.1	238.0	– 2.9	– 7.1	0.0
Federal Government	49.8	49.8	49.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
State & Local Government	188.2	195.3	188.6	– 3.6	– 7.1	– 0.4

1/ *These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1983 benchmark levels. Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.*

NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS DROP SEASONALLY IN JULY

July nonagricultural employment statewide totaled 1,181,200, down from 1,190,500 in June. The reduction was largely seasonal as large numbers of nonteaching personnel in public and private schools, colleges and universities were released from their employment for the summer months. In addition, numerous firms experienced vacation closings or partial shutdowns during this mid-month period. Individually, government employment slipped by 7,100 due to the previously mentioned school layoffs of nonfaculty employees. Manufacturing employment was down by 1,600 and service 1,200, reflecting vacation cutbacks and private school layoffs for the summer. Trade dipped 600, largely in the retail sector. Also, two industry divisions were relatively unchanged as mining eased 200, and transportation-public utilities recorded no measurable change. By contrast, finance-insurance-real estate rose 800, recording the largest addition, mostly in banking and real estate. Construction added 600 workers statewide between June and July.

Over the longer term, nonagricultural employment rose 12,700 this July from the corresponding 1983 month. Manufacturing highlighted the advance with 8,400 more workers, an increase led by the durable goods-producing sector. Trade employment also was strong over the year, adding 8,100, with the gain primarily in the retail sector. Service added 2,600 jobs, largely reflecting growth in business services and recreational activities this year compared to a year ago. Finance-insurance-real estate also had 1,200 additional workers. Meanwhile, losses were recorded in three industries: construction, mining and transportation-public utilities. The construction industry lost 3,600, a decline concentrated in general building. Next, mining employment dropped 3,100, thus continuing the generally downward movement of the past two years. Transportation-public utilities cut back 3,600, a reduction scattered throughout numerous components. Finally, government employment remained unchanged over the year.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Manufacturing production workers in Oklahoma averaged $10.05 per hour and worked a 41.0 hour workweek bringing their weekly earnings to $412.05 during July. These hours and earnings compared to $9.74 per hour and 40.7 hours for $396.42 for the corresponding week in June. Workers in both durable and nondurable goods sectors also had greater hours and earnings in July. Specifically, those employed in plants producing hard goods averaged $10.35 hourly and worked 42.0 hours, thus netting $434.70 a week or $19.04 more than the comparable week in June. Workers in soft goods earned $9.43 hourly, worked 39.1 hours and therefore averaged $368.71 in July, up $5.58 from June.

Hours and earnings are also compiled monthly for five nonmanufacturing industries. Those data are presented on the **Hours and Earnings Table** in this publication. During July, four of the five nonfactory industries showed decreases in average pay of workers. Specifically, oil and gas extraction employees averaged $434.93 weekly compared to $438.46 for the corresponding week in June, a drop of $3.53, while construction worker's pay was down $6.01 between these same comparative periods. Similarly, public utility workers earned $7.55 less and weekly paychecks for wholesale trade personnel dipped $2.89 in July from June. Conversely, workers in retail trade, (excluding those employed in eating and drinking establishments), averaged slightly more weekly. Year-ago comparisons indicated a 9.1 percent gain in weekly wages for factory workers for this July compared to the equivalent 1983 period.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

A total of 22,418 persons were drawing insured unemployment benefits for the week ending July 21, 1984, up 1,931 from the previous month, but still substantially below the comparable 1983 week, when there were 29,264 receiving insured jobless benefits. Individuals formerly employed in manufacturing industries comprised the largest number of insured claimants in July, 5,182, while former service workers constituted the second largest group, 4,960 recipients. Other industry divisions with significant numbers of claimants were trade, contract construction and mining. Trade and services represent industries with large employment totals and consequently, larger numbers of insured joblessness can be expected. Construction workers are normally subject to periodic layoffs and seasonal fluctuations. Recently, however, the volume of construction has subsided, especially in the residential sector, resulting in layoffs. Manufacturing and mining are industries comprising 15 percent and 6.2 percent, respectively, of total nonagricultural employment. Currently, persons formerly employed in these industries comprise 23 percent and 10.1 percent of total insured unemployment in the state.

An analysis of other characteristics of the insured unemployed in Oklahoma showed 12,061 males and 10,357 females making up the insured jobless total. Among occupational groups, the structural worker category led with 4,143, followed by 4,004 clerical and 3,661 classified as professional, technical and managerial. The 25-34 age group constituted 7,992 or over one-third of insured joblessness. Duration of unemployment showed the largest number had been drawing benefits for less than 5 weeks, 8,692, followed by 8,259 for 5-14 weeks. Thus, the long-term group, 15 weeks or longer, represented only 5,467 or 24 percent of total claimants. Shorter duration indicates a stronger job market.

STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE DATA

Labor force data as presented on the following pages showed some improvement in most areas of the state in July, but several counties still had double-digit unemployment rates. More specifically, jobless rates declined in 37 counties compared to June, together with decreases in the state's two large metropolitan areas, Oklahoma City and Tulsa. Nevertheless, unemployment increased in 35 counties and held unchanged from June in the other five. Eleven counties experienced unemployment rates of 10 percent or more.

Year-ago comparisons showed unemployment rates down in 75 of the 77 counties since July 1983. The state jobless rate of 6.5 percent compared to 9.6 percent a year ago. Other comparisons showed Oklahoma City's rate was 4.8 versus 7.0, and Tulsa 7.1 compared to 10.5 last year. This July's national rate of 7.5 percent was down from 9.4 percent a year ago.

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

JULY 1984

Area	Employment	Unemployment	Labor Force	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
UNITED STATES	107,484,000	8,714,000	116,198,000	7.5	7.4	9.4
OKLAHOMA	1,489,000	104,100	1,593,100	6.5	6.6	9.6
Oklahoma City MSA*	475,000	24,200	499,200	4.8	4.9	7.0
Tulsa MSA**	352,500	26,800	379,300	7.1	7.3	10.5
Lawton MSA***	39,600	2,250	41,850	5.4	5.4	6.4
Enid MSA****	30,450	1,800	32,250	5.6	5.7	7.8
Adair	8,660	720	9,380	7.7	7.7	12.7
Alfalfa	3,460	130	3,590	3.6	3.4	4.3
Atoka	4,190	560	4,750	11.8	10.5	13.0
Beaver	3,610	90	3,700	2.4	2.9	3.4
Beckham	10,760	1,000	11,760	8.5	9.0	17.1
Blaine	6,100	360	6,460	5.6	6.4	10.1
Bryan	13,580	1,160	14,740	7.9	7.6	11.0
Caddo	13,390	1,160	14,550	8.0	8.2	12.4
Canadian	32,150	1,475	33,625	4.4	4.6	6.2
Carter	21,625	1,575	23,200	6.8	7.2	10.1
Cherokee	14,640	1,370	16,010	8.6	8.8	11.6
Choctaw	5,480	890	6,370	14.0	11.2	20.2
Cimarron	1,700	70	1,770	4.0	4.4	4.5
Cleveland	75,825	3,425	79,250	4.3	4.4	6.0
Coal	1,860	450	2,310	19.5	14.3	20.6
Comanche	39,600	2,250	41,850	5.4	5.4	6.4
Cotton	2,690	140	2,830	4.9	4.4	4.7
Craig	7,370	450	7,820	5.8	5.9	8.0
Creek	30,175	2,300	32,475	7.1	7.4	11.0
Custer	15,810	940	16,750	5.6	5.4	9.5
Delaware	11,050	790	11,840	6.7	6.9	11.1
Dewey	3,320	230	3,550	6.5	6.1	8.4
Ellis	2,500	250	2,750	9.1	9.2	10.8
Garfield	30,450	1,800	32,250	5.6	5.7	7.8
Garvin	11,970	830	12,800	6.5	6.8	11.7
Grady	19,180	1,670	20,850	8.0	8.7	11.8
Grant	3,040	130	3,170	4.1	3.7	5.6
Greer	3,030	210	3,240	6.5	5.9	9.8
Harmon	1,800	80	1,880	4.3	4.9	8.3
Harper	1,890	90	1,980	4.5	4.5	9.3
Haskell	4,700	660	5,360	12.3	11.5	16.2
Hughes	5,140	880	6,020	14.6	14.0	20.9
Jackson	10,790	700	11,490	6.1	6.2	7.7
Jefferson	3,650	330	3,980	8.3	7.5	10.9
Johnston	3,760	330	4,090	8.1	7.6	11.7
Kay	25,950	1,850	27,800	6.7	5.9	10.2
Kingfisher	8,500	430	8,930	4.8	4.7	6.9
Kiowa	5,660	370	6,030	6.1	6.0	10.1

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

JULY 1984

Area	Employment	Unemployment	Labor Force	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
Latimer	3,050	490	3,540	13.8	13.8	22.9
LeFlore	16,990	1,630	18,620	8.8	8.7	12.8
Lincoln	9,880	1,090	10,970	9.9	8.5	12.7
Logan	10,110	820	10,930	7.5	7.6	13.0
Love	2,410	230	2,640	8.7	8.0	12.2
McClain	11,560	500	12,060	4.1	4.5	7.2
McCurtain	13,760	1,440	15,200	9.5	10.0	14.3
McIntosh	6,090	620	6,710	9.2	10.4	14.1
Major	4,030	220	4,250	5.2	4.8	7.5
Marshall	4,030	300	4,330	6.9	6.4	9.9
Mayes	16,500	1,320	17,820	7.4	7.9	12.2
Murray	5,710	440	6,150	7.2	7.8	12.4
Muskogee	29,250	3,050	32,300	9.4	10.2	11.3
Noble	5,230	300	5,530	5.4	5.7	8.1
Nowata	4,910	460	5,370	8.6	8.7	15.8
Okfuskee	3,970	720	4,690	15.4	10.1	14.0
Oklahoma	323,975	16,825	340,800	4.9	5.0	7.3
Okmulgee	13,625	1,575	15,200	10.4	10.0	15.5
Osage	20,100	1,175	21,275	5.5	5.8	7.9
Ottawa	13,250	1,300	14,550	8.9	9.4	11.5
Pawnee	6,270	660	6,930	9.5	9.1	14.6
Payne	31,350	1,350	32,700	4.1	4.3	7.1
Pittsburg	12,550	1,925	14,475	13.3	12.4	16.4
Pontotoc	15,260	1,000	16,260	6.2	5.2	9.2
Pottawatomie	31,450	1,975	33,425	5.9	5.7	7.1
Pushmataha	2,750	520	3,270	15.9	15.5	19.3
Roger Mills	2,980	180	3,160	5.7	5.5	9.6
Rogers	23,750	1,840	25,590	7.2	7.5	10.3
Seminole	11,340	1,450	12,790	11.3	8.8	14.0
Sequoyah	12,840	1,310	14,150	9.3	8.9	11.3
Stephens	20,840	1,540	22,380	6.9	7.0	11.3
Texas	8,630	320	8,950	3.6	3.2	5.0
Tillman	4,540	380	4,920	7.7	8.0	12.4
Tulsa	240,650	18,925	259,575	7.3	7.5	10.7
Wagoner	21,375	1,175	22,550	5.2	6.1	8.0
Washington	26,020	1,120	27,140	4.1	3.9	6.2
Washita	7,900	570	8,470	6.7	6.7	13.2
Woods	5,850	190	6,040	3.1	3.0	4.3
Woodward	15,170	980	16,150	6.1	6.5	11.9

Note: Data shown in this table are preliminary figures.
Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

* *Oklahoma City MSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.*

** *Tulsa MSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Mayes, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.*

*** *Lawton MSA includes Comanche County only.*

**** *Enid MSA includes Garfield County only.*

HOURS AND EARNINGS

IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES

JULY 1984

INDUSTRY GROUP	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jul 1984p	Jun 1984r	Jul 1983r	Jul 1984p	Jun 1984r	Jul 1983r	Jul 1984p	Jun 1984r	Jul 1983r
Manufacturing	**$412.05**	**$396.42**	**$377.51**	**41.0**	**40.7**	**40.9**	**$10.05**	**$ 9.74**	**$ 9.23**
Durable Goods	**434.70**	**415.66**	**384.62**	**42.0**	**41.4**	**40.7**	**10.35**	**10.04**	**9.45**
Stone, Clay & Glass	448.92	440.21	443.67	43.0	43.2	44.5	10.44	10.19	9.97
Primary Metals	385.64	391.73	388.67	42.1	43.0	42.9	9.16	9.11	9.06
Fabricated Metals	389.34	378.33	365.72	42.0	40.9	41.0	9.27	9.25	8.92
Fabricated Structural Metals	401.19	383.64	384.38	43.0	41.7	41.6	9.33	9.20	9.24
Machinery, Except Electrical	417.21	397.95	332.74	42.1	42.2	39.1	9.91	9.43	8.51
Oil Field Machinery	505.36	421.89	372.09	42.9	41.2	39.5	11.78	10.24	9.42
Electric & Electronic Equipment	399.10	408.00	395.28	40.6	40.8	43.2	9.83	10.00	9.15
Transportation Equipment	563.32	496.25	460.50	43.1	39.7	38.6	13.07	12.50	11.93
Instruments & Related Products	391.35	441.10	382.14	41.9	45.9	38.6	9.34	9.61	9.90
Nondurable Goods	**368.71**	**363.13**	**365.03**	**39.1**	**39.6**	**41.2**	**9.43**	**9.17**	**8.86**
Food & Kindred Products	319.97	317.56	321.35	40.4	40.3	43.9	7.92	7.88	7.32
Apparel & Other Textiles	159.03	174.47	173.63	33.2	35.9	37.1	4.79	4.86	4.68
Paper & Allied Products	430.14	411.16	398.07	40.2	41.7	43.6	10.70	9.86	9.13
Printing & Publishing	356.90	368.36	356.80	38.5	36.9	39.6	9.27	9.47	9.01
Newspapers & Periodicals	408.24	391.79	369.72	40.3	38.6	39.0	10.13	10.15	9.48
Petroleum Refining	524.55	524.55	580.11	40.6	40.6	44.9	12.92	12.92	12.92
Nonmanufacturing									
Construction	425.96	431.97	433.90	38.1	38.5	37.6	11.18	11.22	11.54
Oil & Gas Extraction	434.93	438.46	421.26	41.7	42.2	41.3	10.43	10.39	10.20
Public Utilities	479.64	487.19	431.98	42.0	43.0	40.6	11.42	11.33	10.64
Wholesale Trade	355.91	358.80	358.99	39.9	40.0	40.2	8.92	8.97	8.93
Retail Trade*	211.05	205.97	227.20	33.5	33.6	34.9	6.30	6.13	6.51

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 127,200 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1983 benchmark.*

Above industries have been classified according to the **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.**

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. **Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

1967 = 100

	ALL URBAN CONSUMERS		URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS	
ANNUAL AVERAGES AND CHANGES 1980 - 1983*				
Year	Index	Percent Change From Previous Year	Index	Percent Change From Previous Year
1980	246.8	13.5	247.0	13.5
1981	272.4	10.4	272.3	10.2
1982	289.1	6.1	288.6	6.0
1983	298.4	3.2	297.4	3.0

MONTH AND YEAR-AGO CHANGES								
Year	Jul Index	Jun Index	% Change Month Ago	% Change Year Ago	Jul Index	Jun Index	% Change Month Ago	% Change Year Ago
1984	311.7	310.7	.6	3.8	307.5	306.2	.4	3.5

* *Change less than one-tenth of one percent.*

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES*

United States and Oklahoma

1981 - 1984

MONTH	1981				1982				1983				1984				MONTH
	RATES				RATES				RATES				RATES				
	Unadj.		Seas. Adj.		Unadj.		Seas. Adj.		Unadj.		Seas. Adj.		Unadj.		Seas. Adj.		
	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	
Jan.	8.2	4.4	7.5	4.0	9.4	4.4	8.6	4.0	11.4	9.1	10.3	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.0	7.9	Jan.
Feb.	8.0	4.0	7.4	3.8	9.6	4.3	8.8	4.0	11.3	10.1	10.2	9.7	8.4	8.2	7.8	7.7	Feb.
Mar.	7.7	3.6	7.3	3.7	9.5	4.1	9.0	4.2	10.8	10.1	10.2	10.2	8.1	7.7	7.8	7.8	Mar.
Apr.	7.0	3.4	7.2	3.5	9.2	4.3	9.3	4.4	10.0	9.8	10.1	10.0	7.6	7.1	7.8	7.3	Apr.
May	7.1	3.3	7.5	3.4	9.1	4.6	9.4	4.8	9.8	10.2	9.9	10.3	7.2	6.8	7.5	6.9	May
June	7.7	3.5	7.4	3.3	9.8	5.2	9.5	5.1	10.2	10.0	9.8	9.7	7.4	6.6	7.1	6.3	June
July	7.3	3.4	7.2	3.3	9.8	5.8	9.8	5.7	9.4	9.6	9.3	9.4	7.5	6.5	7.5	6.4	July
Aug.	7.2	3.1	7.4	3.3	9.6	5.8	9.9	6.1	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.5					Aug.
Sept.	7.3	3.3	7.6	3.5	9.7	6.5	10.2	6.9	8.8	8.3	9.1	8.7					Sept.
Oct.	7.5	3.6	8.0	3.7	9.9	7.2	10.5	7.4	8.4	7.9	8.7	8.1					Oct.
Nov.	7.9	3.8	8.3	3.8	10.4	7.9	10.7	7.9	8.1	7.6	8.3	7.6					Nov.
Dec.	8.3	3.8	8.6	3.8	10.5	8.4	10.8	8.5	8.0	7.1	8.1	7.2					Dec.
ANNUAL AVERAGE	7.5	3.6	--	--	9.5	5.7	--	--	9.5	9.0	--	--					ANNUAL AVERAGE

* *Based on percent of Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U. S. and Oklahoma are revised.*
U.S. unemployment rate based on percent of Civilian Labor Force.

Note: *The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1983 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.*

Source: *U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.*

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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

SEPTEMBER 1984
(August Data)

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

HIGHLIGHTS

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN OKLAHOMA DECLINES IN AUGUST FROM JULY.

UNEMPLOYMENT RISES SLIGHTLY DURING JULY-AUGUST PERIOD.

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT SHOWS MINOR GAIN DURING MONTH.

YEAR-AGO COMPARISONS DISCLOSE SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SINCE AUGUST 1983.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Total employment in Oklahoma declined to 1,486,300 in August, down slightly from 1,488,900 in July. Meanwhile, unemployment during this period edged nominally higher, reaching 106,800 compared to 105,200 the previous month. Despite the relative stability of recent months, unemployment has dropped substantially from August 1983 when it was estimated at 140,000, some 33,300 more than the figure for August 1984. Jobless rates for these comparative periods were 6.7 percent for this August, 6.6 in July and 9.0 percent during August 1983.

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OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

Item	Number (In Thousands)			% Chg.	Absolute Change	
	Aug 1984p	Jul 1984r	Aug 1983r	Jul 84 Aug 84	Jul 84 Aug 84	Aug 83 Aug 84
Total Labor Force †	1593.1	1594.1	1559.7	−0.1	−1.0	33.4
Unemployment	106.8	105.2	140.1	1.5	1.6	−33.3
Unemployment Rate	6.7	6.6	9.0	—	—	—
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	7.1	6.5	9.5	—	—	—
Total Employment	1486.3	1488.9	1419.6	−0.2	−2.6	66.7
Agriculture	48.3	55.6	48.8	−3.1	−7.3	−0.5
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	187.6	189.3	195.3	−0.9	−1.7	−7.7
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	−9.2

† *Based on place-of-residence concept.*

Item	Aug 1984p	Jul 1984r	Aug 1983r	Jul 84 Aug 84	Jul 84 Aug 84	Aug 83 Aug 84
Wage and Salaried Workers, Total 1/	1181.5	1181.0	1163.3	0.0	0.5	18.2
Manufacturing	177.5	175.0	166.4	1.4	2.5	11.1
Durable Goods	113.6	112.3	104.6	1.2	1.3	9.0
Lumber & Wood Products	2.7	2.8	2.7	−3.6	−0.1	0.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	11.1	10.9	11.0	1.8	0.2	0.1
Primary Metal Industries	4.6	4.6	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.7
Fabricated Metal Products	17.8	17.4	17.1	2.3	0.4	0.7
Fab. Structural Metal Products	9.9	9.8	10.0	1.0	0.1	−0.1
Machinery Exc. Electrical	34.0	33.8	31.1	0.6	0.2	2.9
Oil Field Machinery	9.4	9.5	9.0	−1.1	−0.1	0.4
General Industrial Machinery	6.7	6.5	5.9	3.1	0.2	0.8
Electrical and Electronic Equip.	15.8	15.5	13.5	1.9	0.3	2.3
Transportation Equipment	22.3	22.2	20.1	0.5	0.1	2.2
Aircraft & Parts	9.1	9.1	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.8
Instruments & Related Products	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nondurable Goods	63.9	62.7	61.8	1.9	1.2	2.1
Food & Kindred Products	14.8	14.9	14.5	−0.7	−0.1	0.3
Apparel & Other Textile Products	9.5	8.4	9.4	13.1	1.1	0.1
Paper & Allied Products	3.1	3.2	2.9	−3.1	−0.1	0.2
Printing & Publishing	11.0	11.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	−0.1
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	8.4	8.4	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Petroleum Refining	7.8	7.8	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.3
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	12.0	11.8	10.8	1.7	0.2	1.2
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.8	7.7	7.0	1.3	0.1	0.8
Mining	74.4	73.7	76.3	0.9	0.7	−1.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	71.3	70.7	73.4	0.8	0.6	−2.1
Construction	48.2	48.5	53.8	−0.6	−0.3	−5.6
Transportation & Public Utilities Ex.	66.4	66.5	62.3	−0.2	−0.1	4.1
Transportation	33.8	34.0	34.7	−0.6	−0.2	−0.9
Railroad Transportation	2.4	2.3	2.4	4.3	0.1	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	17.2	17.5	18.3	−1.7	−0.3	−1.1
Communications & Electric, GA	32.6	32.5	27.6	0.3	0.1	5.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	292.9	291.6	286.9	0.4	1.3	6.0
Wholesale Trade	76.1	76.1	73.3	0.0	0.0	2.8
Retail Trade	216.8	215.5	213.6	0.6	1.3	3.2
General Merchandise Stores	29.6	29.6	28.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Food Stores	36.9	36.8	38.1	0.3	0.1	−1.2
Automotive Dealers & Service Sta.	26.5	26.5	25.9	0.0	0.0	0.6
Apparel & Accessory Stores	15.2	15.2	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	64.6	64.2	63.3	0.6	0.4	1.3
Banking	21.6	21.6	22.2	0.0	0.0	−0.6
Insurance Carriers	9.4	9.3	9.3	1.1	0.1	0.1
Services	223.9	223.4	220.9	0.2	0.5	3.0
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.9	10.9	11.2	0.0	0.0	−0.3
Personal Services	10.7	10.7	11.0	0.0	0.0	−0.3
Health Services	70.3	70.2	70.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total Government	233.6	238.1	233.4	−1.9	−4.5	0.2
Federal Government	49.0	49.8	49.4	−1.6	−0.8	−0.4
State & Local Government	184.6	188.3	184.0	−2.0	−3.7	0.6

1/ *These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1983 benchmark levels. Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.*

NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS SHOW SMALL RISE IN AUGUST

Nonagricultural employment netted a small increase in August from the previous month. Manufacturing led on the upside with a 2,500 job gain, almost equally divided between durable and nondurable goods sectors. Wholesale-retail trade added 1,300 for the next largest increase. The retail sector accounted entirely for this advance. Other smaller gains occurred in mining, services, and finance-insurance-real estate. In spite of those job additions, government employment counted 4,500 fewer personnel, mainly due to seasonal reductions at colleges and universities. Construction and transportation-public utilities also sustained minor losses over this 30 day period.

Over the past twelve months since August 1983 nonagricultural employment has risen 18,200 or 1.6 percent. Actually, this August increase reverses the losses for this same period in 1981-82 and 1982-83. Nevertheless, this annual gain is the smallest since 1974-75, when the economy was recovering from a severe recession at that time as well. Manufacturing has shown the strongest rebound from the current recovery with 11,100 more jobs this August than a year ago.

Durable goods manufacturing firms accounted for 81 percent of the overall gain. Wholesale-retail trade gained 6,000 since August 1983, with 3,200 additions in retail and 2,800 in the wholesale sector. The transportation-public utilities group expanded by 4,100 as a 5,000 increase in communications and public utilities nullified a 900 job loss in transportation. Services continued its long-term expansion, adding 3,000 jobs. Finance-insurance-real estate had 1,300 more employees while total government employment was 200 higher. These increases were in contrast to a 5,600 job loss in the construction industry as overall building activity fell below a year ago. Employment in oil and gas extraction continued to drift downward as there was 1,900 fewer jobholders this August.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and earnings of all manufacturing production workers in Oklahoma decreased in August from their previous month's level. Specifically, hourly earnings dropped rather sharply to $9.73 on average compared to $10.06 while the workweek slipped to 40.6 from 40.9 hours in July. Thus paychecks in August averaged $395.04, off $16.41 weekly.

Both manufacturing workers employed in durable goods and nondurable goods factories experienced losses in weekly earnings over the 30-day period. In the durables sector, transportation equipment workers experienced a sharp drop in weekly wages as their workweek shrank due to a parts shortage at a major factory. This reduced overtime pay which resulted in a drop in hourly earnings. The loss in nondurables' workers pay was comparatively small as changes in hours and earnings of most soft goods industries were minor.

Hours and earnings are also surveyed for five major nonmanufacturing industries as shown on the table—**Hours and Earnings in Selected Oklahoma Industries**—in this publication. Oil and gas extraction workers increased their weekly earnings by $15.01 in August over July as their workweek was up almost two hours, although pay per hour slipped 11 cents. Construction and public utility employees also gained in weekly earnings due to longer workweeks, but their wage increases were only nominal to moderate compared to the month before. Wholesale workers also received larger paychecks. In contrast to these weekly gains, construction workers pay declined slightly as did those employed in retail trade.

Year-ago comparisons showed that all manufacturing production workers in the state averaged 7.7 percent more in weekly earnings this August than the corresponding period a year ago. Both hours worked and pay per hour increased. This was also the case in three other industries—oil and gas extraction, public utilities and wholesale trade. Retail trade and construction workers, however, received slightly less pay than a year ago.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

During the week ending August 25, 1984, a total of 22,896 persons were receiving insured unemployment benefits. This represented a minor increase over the 22,418 claimants reported for the comparable period in July. Those formerly working in manufacturing totaled 6,291, up from 5,182 the month before. This increase largely reflected worker layoffs due to parts shortages in a major manufacturing component. In contrast, there were 4,743 classified in the service industry compared to 4,960 a month ago. As expected, mining and construction had significant numbers of persons drawing insured benefits due to weakness in these industries. Wholesale-retail trade—one of the state's largest employing divisions—had 3,178 claimants, not too surprising considering the size of this industry.

Year-ago comparisons indicated that 25,693 persons were receiving regular state insured jobless payments during August 1983 compared to the 22,896 for this August. This represented a drop of 2,797 or 11 percent over the past 12 months. Federal supplemental payments, which begin after regular state benefits expire, totaled 2,318 this August. By comparison, 6,243 were receiving these benefits for the corresponding 1983 period. The long-term unemployed, those receiving jobless benefits for 15 weeks or longer constituted 23 percent of the insured unemployed total. This, coupled with nearly two-thirds fewer claimants receiving federal supplemental payments, pointed to an improved statewide employment picture occurring over the past 12 months.

STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE DATA

Eight of Oklahoma's 77 counties had unemployment rates of 10 percent or higher in August, compared to 43 counties with double-digit jobless rates in the same 1983 month. In fact, only one county had a higher unemployment rate in August than was recorded a year earlier. The statewide unemployment situation showed substantial improvement with 6.7 percent of the labor force idled compared to 9.0 percent at this time last year. Nationally, joblessness had declined to 7.3 percent from the 9.2 rate of August 1983. In summary, unemployment has dropped sharply nationally, statewide and locally as the economy continues its rebound from the 1982 recession.

The **Labor Force Data Table** appears in the following two pages. Labor force figures are published for August 1984 which include the U.S., Oklahoma, the state's four Metropolitan Areas and all counties. Unemployment rate comparisons for August 1984, July 1984 and August 1983 are also provided.

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

AUGUST 1984

Area	Employment	Unemployment	Labor Force	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE Current Month	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE Month Ago	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE Year Ago
UNITED STATES	106,694,000	8,382,000	115,076,000	7.3	7.5	9.2
OKLAHOMA	1,486,300	106,800	1,593,100	6.7	6.6	9.0
Oklahoma City MSA*	474,700	30,900	505,600	6.1	4.9	6.8
Tulsa MSA**	353,800	25,600	379,400	6.7	7.1	9.7
Lawton MSA***	37,950	2,275	40,225	5.7	5.4	6.3
Enid MSA****	30,050	1,900	31,950	5.9	5.7	7.5
Adair	7,710	620	8,330	7.4	7.4	12.6
Alfalfa	3,410	100	3,510	2.8	3.8	4.2
Atoka	4,230	500	4,730	10.6	12.0	11.8
Beaver	3,510	100	3,610	2.8	2.6	3.8
Beckham	10,670	980	11,650	8.4	8.5	16.6
Blaine	5,850	360	6,210	5.8	5.6	9.4
Bryan	13,540	1,170	14,710	8.0	8.0	10.3
Caddo	12,970	1,100	14,070	7.8	8.0	11.8
Canadian	32,125	1,375	33,500	4.1	4.6	6.0
Carter	21,550	1,525	23,075	6.6	6.8	10.1
Cherokee	14,800	1,330	16,130	8.2	8.7	10.4
Choctaw	5,460	660	6,120	10.8	14.1	16.2
Cimarron	1,610	60	1,670	3.6	4.0	3.6
Cleveland	75,800	5,225	81,025	6.4	4.0	5.9
Coal	1,870	260	2,130	12.2	19.7	17.4
Comanche	37,950	2,275	40,225	5.7	5.4	6.3
Cotton	2,610	120	2,730	4.4	5.1	5.0
Craig	7,450	430	7,880	5.5	5.8	7.6
Creek	30,275	2,300	32,575	7.1	7.2	10.0
Custer	15,740	950	16,690	5.7	5.6	8.9
Delaware	11,300	730	12,030	6.1	6.6	9.6
Dewey	3,230	250	3,480	7.2	6.6	8.7
Ellis	2,440	220	2,660	8.3	9.0	10.0
Garfield	30,050	1,900	31,950	5.9	5.7	7.5
Garvin	11,970	830	12,800	6.5	6.5	11.1
Grady	19,010	1,640	20,650	7.9	7.9	11.4
Grant	2,860	120	2,980	4.0	4.1	5.1
Greer	2,930	160	3,090	5.2	6.5	10.1
Harmon	1,730	100	1,830	5.5	4.4	7.7
Harper	1,850	80	1,930	4.1	4.6	8.6
Haskell	5,070	650	5,720	11.4	12.6	15.0
Hughes	5,160	840	6,000	14.0	14.8	18.8
Jackson	10,670	670	11,340	5.9	6.1	6.9
Jefferson	3,630	310	3,940	7.9	8.5	10.0
Johnston	3,900	300	4,200	7.1	8.3	10.3
Kay	25,725	1,525	27,250	5.6	6.7	9.2
Kingfisher	8,420	350	8,770	4.0	4.8	6.7
Kiowa	5,510	360	5,870	6.1	6.3	9.0

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

AUGUST 1984

Area	Employment	Unemployment	Labor Force	Unemployment Rate: Current Month	Unemployment Rate: Month Ago	Unemployment Rate: Year Ago
Latimer	3,070	480	3,550	13.5	14.0	25.1
LeFlore	17,080	1,530	18,610	8.2	8.9	11.9
Lincoln	10,010	1,060	11,070	9.6	10.1	11.8
Logan	10,190	820	11,010	7.4	7.5	12.3
Love	2,490	260	2,750	9.5	8.8	11.0
McClain	11,550	650	12,200	5.3	4.1	6.8
McCurtain	13,830	1,380	15,210	9.1	9.7	13.3
McIntosh	6,000	570	6,570	8.7	9.4	11.7
Major	3,540	220	4,170	5.3	5.1	6.8
Marshall	4,100	340	4,440	7.7	7.2	9.3
Mayes	16,550	1,250	27,800	7.0	7.5	10.7
Murray	5,700	450	6,150	7.3	7.2	11.7
Muskogee	29,050	2,875	31,925	9.0	9.6	11.0
Noble	5,110	340	5,450	6.2	5.5	7.8
Nowata	5,000	440	5,440	8.1	8.4	14.5
Okfuskee	3,990	440	4,430	9.9	15.1	13.0
Oklahoma	323,800	21,525	345,325	6.2	5.0	7.0
Okmulgee	13,975	1,350	15,325	8.8	10.4	13.9
Osage	20,175	1,225	21,400	5.7	5.8	7.3
Ottawa	13,300	1,300	14,600	8.9	9.0	10.1
Pawnee	6,440	630	7,070	8.9	9.7	12.2
Payne	31,900	1,750	33,650	5.2	4.2	7.0
Pittsburg	12,475	1,725	14,200	12.1	13.3	14.5
Pontotoc	15,520	930	16,450	5.7	6.2	8.2
Pottawatomie	31,450	2,125	33,575	6.3	5.9	7.4
Pushmataha	2,760	530	3,290	16.1	16.5	19.1
Roger Mills	2,930	210	3,140	6.7	5.9	9.6
Rogers	23,830	1,760	25,590	6.9	7.2	10.5
Seminole	11,360	1,190	12,550	9.5	11.4	12.4
Sequoyah	12,910	1,290	14,200	9.1	9.4	10.4
Stephens	20,970	1,440	22,410	6.4	7.0	10.6
Texas	8,410	300	8,710	3.4	3.8	4.8
Tillman	4,440	340	4,780	7.1	7.8	12.9
Tulsa	241,475	17,875	259,350	6.9	7.3	10.0
Wagoner	21,450	1,180	22,630	5.2	5.2	7.3
Washington	26,060	1,100	27,160	4.1	4.2	5.9
Washita	7,670	520	8,190	6.3	6.8	12.9
Woods	5,660	180	5,840	3.1	3.3	4.8
Woodward	15,060	900	15,960	5.6	6.2	10.8

Note: Data shown in this table are preliminary figures.

Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

* *Oklahoma City MSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.*

** *Tulsa MSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Mayes, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.*

*** *Lawton MSA includes Comanche County only.*

**** *Enid MSA includes Garfield County only.*

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
AUGUST 1984

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
INDUSTRY GROUP	Aug 1984p	Jul 1984r	Aug 1983r	Aug 1984p	Jul 1984r	Aug 1983r	Aug 1984p	Jul 1984r	Aug 1983r
Manufacturing	**$395.04**	**$411.45**	**$366.80**	**40.6**	**40.9**	**40.0**	**$ 9.73**	**$10.08**	**$ 9.17**
Durable Goods	**413.17**	**437.19**	**370.12**	**41.4**	**42.2**	**39.5**	**9.98**	**10.36**	**9.37**
Stone, Clay & Glass	433.33	450.40	431.15	42.4	43.1	42.9	10.22	10.45	10.05
Primary Metals	374.11	387.96	396.16	41.8	42.4	42.1	8.95	9.15	9.41
Fabricated Metals	387.39	376.66	364.34	41.7	41.3	40.8	9.29	9.12	8.93
Fabricated Structural Metals	391.43	381.43	378.22	43.3	42.1	41.2	9.04	9.06	9.18
Machinery, Except Electrical	408.41	436.60	329.18	42.9	43.1	38.5	9.52	10.13	8.55
Oil Field Machinery	432.96	426.58	377.85	41.0	39.1	39.9	10.56	10.91	9.47
Electric & Electronic Equipment	415.30	393.90	412.67	41.2	40.4	45.1	10.08	9.75	9.15
Transportation Equipment	470.26	559.43	397.75	38.8	43.0	34.2	12.12	13.01	11.63
Instruments & Related Products	396.24	390.60	385.43	43.4	42.0	39.9	9.13	9.30	9.66
Nondurable Goods	**362.21**	**363.06**	**359.45**	**39.2**	**38.5**	**40.8**	**9.24**	**9.43**	**8.81**
Food & Kindred Products	315.22	318.30	311.95	39.8	40.6	41.1	7.92	7.84	7.59
Apparel & Other Textiles	164.03	160.88	181.54	35.6	32.7	37.9	4.63	4.92	4.79
Paper & Allied Products	405.37	399.67	376.09	40.7	38.1	42.4	9.96	10.49	8.87
Printing & Publishing	390.27	369.60	356.69	42.1	40.0	39.5	9.27	9.24	9.03
Newspapers & Periodicals	406.35	407.03	379.29	43.0	40.3	39.8	9.45	10.10	9.53
Petroleum Refining	489.83	494.10	526.24	38.6	36.6	44.0	12.69	13.50	11.96
Nonmanufacturing									
Construction	426.36	428.63	427.90	38.0	38.1	37.8	11.22	11.25	11.32
Oil & Gas Extraction	453.49	438.48	414.50	43.9	42.0	40.4	10.33	10.44	10.26
Public Utilities	466.34	465.15	461.76	41.6	41.2	40.9	11.21	11.29	11.29
Wholesale Trade	359.17	354.22	357.21	39.6	39.8	40.5	9.07	8.90	8.82
Retail Trade*	197.74	202.74	223.33	32.1	32.7	34.2	6.16	6.20	6.53

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 129,600 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1983 benchmark.*

Above industries have been classified according to the **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.**

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. **Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

1967 = 100

	ALL URBAN CONSUMERS		URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS	
ANNUAL AVERAGES AND CHANGES 1980 - 1983*				
Year	Index	Percent Change From Previous Year	Index	Percent Change From Previous Year
1980	246.8	13.5	247.0	13.5
1981	272.4	10.4	272.3	10.2
1982	289.1	6.1	288.6	6.0
1983	298.4	3.2	297.4	3.0

MONTH AND YEAR-AGO CHANGES								
Year	Aug Index	Jul Index	% Change Month Ago	% Change Year Ago	Aug Index	Jul Index	% Change Month Ago	% Change Year Ago
1984	313.0	311.7	.4	4.2	310.3	307.5	.9	3.6

* *Change less than one-tenth of one percent.*

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES*

United States and Oklahoma

1981 - 1984

MONTH	1981				1982				1983				1984				MONTH
	RATES				RATES				RATES				RATES				
	Unadj.		Seas. Adj.		Unadj.		Seas. Adj.		Unadj.		Seas. Adj.		Unadj.		Seas. Adj.		
	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	
Jan.	8.2	4.4	7.5	4.0	9.4	4.4	8.6	4.0	11.4	9.1	10.3	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.0	7.9	Jan.
Feb.	8.0	4.0	7.4	3.8	9.6	4.3	8.8	4.0	11.3	10.1	10.2	9.7	8.4	8.2	7.8	7.7	Feb.
Mar.	7.7	3.6	7.3	3.7	9.5	4.1	9.0	4.2	10.8	10.1	10.2	10.2	8.1	7.7	7.8	7.8	Mar.
Apr.	7.0	3.4	7.2	3.5	9.2	4.3	9.3	4.4	10.0	9.8	10.1	10.0	7.6	7.1	7.8	7.3	Apr.
May	7.1	3.3	7.5	3.4	9.1	4.6	9.4	4.8	9.8	10.2	9.9	10.3	7.2	6.8	7.5	6.9	May
June	7.7	3.5	7.4	3.3	9.8	5.2	9.5	5.1	10.2	10.0	9.8	9.7	7.4	6.6	7.1	6.3	June
July	7.3	3.4	7.2	3.3	9.8	5.8	9.8	5.7	9.4	9.6	9.3	9.4	7.5	6.6	7.5	6.6	July
Aug.	7.2	3.1	7.4	3.3	9.6	5.8	9.9	6.1	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.5	7.3	7.1	7.5	6.5	Aug.
Sept.	7.3	3.3	7.6	3.5	9.7	6.5	10.2	6.9	8.8	8.3	9.1	8.7					Sept.
Oct.	7.5	3.6	8.0	3.7	9.9	7.2	10.5	7.4	8.4	7.9	8.7	8.1					Oct.
Nov.	7.9	3.8	8.3	3.8	10.4	7.9	10.7	7.9	8.1	7.6	8.3	7.6					Nov.
Dec.	8.3	3.8	8.6	3.8	10.5	8.4	10.8	8.5	8.0	7.1	8.1	7.2					Dec.
ANNUAL AVERAGE	7.5	3.6	—	—	9.5	5.7	—	—	9.5	9.0	—	—					ANNUAL AVERAGE

* *Based on percent of Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.*
U.S. unemployment rate based on percent of Civilian Labor Force.

Note: The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1983 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
Room 310, Will Rogers Memorial Office Building
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

OCTOBER 1984
(September Data)

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

HIGHLIGHTS

EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER EXCEEDS YEAR-EARLIER LEVEL BY 62,700; UP SLIGHTLY FROM AUGUST.

UNEMPLOYMENT DROPS SEASONALLY BETWEEN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, DOWN 24,000 FROM SEPTEMBER 1983.

SEPTEMBER'S JOBLESS RATE SLIPS TO 6.6 PERCENT FROM 6.8 PERCENT IN AUGUST AND DOWN FROM 8.3 PERCENT A YEAR AGO.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY JOBS TOTAL 1,188,300 IN SEPTEMBER, UP 9,200 MONTHLY AND 12,800 YEARLY.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Employment in Oklahoma during September totaled 1,485,800 according to the place-of-residence or Current Population Survey method. This compared to 1,484,100 the previous month, a 1,700 gain. More impressively, this September's estimate rose 62,700 over the comparable year-ago figure. Unemployment dropped to 104,500, off 3,600 from August. This decline was considered normal for September as a result of schools reconvening for the fall term and consequent removal of students from the labor force. The state's unemployment rate eased to 6.6 percent from 6.8 in August. The jobless figure represented a reduction of 24,100 from a year ago when 8.3 percent of the labor force were without employment.

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OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

Item	Number (In Thousands) Sep 1984p	Aug 1984r	Sep 1983r	% Chg. Aug 84 Sep 84	Absolute Change Aug 84 Sep 84	Sep 83 Sep 84
Total Labor Force †	1590.3	1592.2	1551.7	-0.1	-1.9	38.6
Unemployment	104.5	108.1	128.6	-3.3	-3.6	-24.1
Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.8	8.3	---	---	----
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	6.9	7.2	8.7	---	---	----
Total Employment	1485.8	1484.1	1423.1	0.1	1.7	62.7
Agriculture	54.6	48.3	55.1	13.0	6.3	- 0.5
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	180.9	187.3	188.8	-3.4	-6.4	- 7.9
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	- 0.7

† *Based on place-of-residence concept.*

Item	Sep 1984p	Aug 1984r	Sep 1983r	Aug 84 Sep 84	Aug 84 Sep 84	Sep 83 Sep 84
Wage and Salaried Workers, Total [1/]	1188.3	1179.1	1175.5	0.8	9.2	12.8
Manufacturing	177.1	177.6	167.3	-0.3	-0.5	9.8
Durable Goods	113.2	113.3	105.4	-0.1	-0.1	7.8
Lumber & Wood Products	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	11.2	11.1	10.9	0.9	0.1	0.3
Primary Metal Industries	4.5	4.5	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	17.6	17.7	17.2	-0.6	-0.1	0.4
Fab. Structural Metal Products	9.7	9.8	10.2	-1.0	-0.1	- 0.5
Machinery Exc. Electrical	33.9	34.0	31.3	-0.3	-0.1	2.6
Oil Field Machinery	9.4	9.4	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
General Industrial Machinery	6.6	6.7	5.9	-1.5	-0.1	0.7
Electrical and Electronic Equip	15.6	15.7	13.9	-0.6	-0.1	1.7
Transportation Equipment	22.5	22.3	20.0	0.9	0.2	2.5
Aircraft & Parts	9.3	9.1	8.1	2.2	0.2	1.2
Instruments & Related Products	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nondurable Goods	63.9	64.3	61.9	-0.6	-0.4	2.0
Food & Kindred Products	15.2	14.9	14.8	2.0	0.3	0.4
Apparel & Other Textile Products	9.3	9.6	9.4	-3.1	-0.3	- 0.1
Paper & Allied Products	3.1	3.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.2
Printing & Publishing	11.1	11.2	11.1	-0.9	-0.1	0.0
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.1	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	8.3	8.4	8.1	-1.2	-0.1	0.2
Petroleum Refining	7.7	7.8	7.4	-1.3	-0.1	0.3
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	11.8	11.9	10.8	-0.8	-0.1	1.0
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.7	7.7	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Mining	73.6	74.3	74.0	-0.9	-0.7	- 0.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	70.5	71.2	71.2	-1.0	-0.7	- 0.7
Construction	47.4	48.4	53.3	-2.1	-1.0	- 5.9
Transportation & Public Utilities Ex	65.8	66.4	66.4	-0.9	-0.6	- 0.6
Transportation	33.9	33.8	33.9	0.3	0.1	0.0
Railroad Transportation	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	17.3	17.2	17.7	0.6	0.1	- 0.4
Communications & Electric, GA	31.9	32.6	32.5	-2.1	-0.7	- 0.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	294.1	293.5	288.1	0.2	0.6	6.0
Wholesale Trade	75.4	76.1	73.3	-0.9	-0.7	2.1
Retail Trade	218.7	217.4	214.8	0.6	1.3	3.9
General Merchandise Stores	30.2	30.1	28.1	0.3	0.1	2.1
Food Stores	37.9	36.9	38.5	2.7	1.0	- 0.6
Automotive Dealers & Service Sta	26.3	26.4	25.7	-0.4	-0.1	0.6
Apparel & Accessory Stores	15.3	15.4	14.4	-0.6	-0.1	0.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	64.2	64.7	62.6	-0.8	-0.5	1.6
Banking	21.2	21.6	21.8	-1.9	-0.4	- 0.6
Insurance Carriers	9.4	9.4	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Services	224.1	223.7	221.4	0.2	0.4	2.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.6	10.9	10.9	-2.8	-0.3	- 0.3
Personal Services	10.8	10.7	11.0	0.9	0.1	- 0.2
Health Services	69.8	70.3	70.2	-0.7	-0.5	- 0.4
Total Government	242.0	230.5	242.4	5.0	11.5	- 0.4
Federal Government	48.5	49.5	48.9	-2.0	-1.0	- 0.4
State & Local Government	193.5	181.0	193.5	6.9	12.5	0.0

[1/] *These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1983 benchmark levels. Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.*

NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS RISE SEASONALLY

Nonagricultural establishment payrolls rose to 1,188,300 in September from the revised August figure of 1,179,100. A seasonal increase in government of 12,500 fueled the advance as nonteaching support personnel returned to their jobs. In fact, trade and service were the only other industry divisions adding workers over the month, counting gains of 600 and 400, respectively.

Job losses, meanwhile, occurred in five of the eight major industry divisions in September from August. Most of these decreases were relatively small, however, with the largest occuring in construction, which was off 1,000, due in part to a slowdown in construction. Mining employment also cut back 700 following a resumption of the general downtrend in oil and gas extraction. Other job reductions of 500 to 600 were recorded in transportation-public utilities, manufacturing and finance-insurance-real estate.

September nonfarm wage and salary employment was up 12,800 from the corresponding 1983 period. Manufacturing paced the advance with a 9,800 worker gain, primarily centered in the durable goods sector where nonelectrical machinery, transportation equipment and electrical and electronic equipment manufacturers showed large employment increases. Nevertheless, manufacturing still remained 27,800 jobs below the all-time factory employment record established in June 1981. Next, trade employment showed over the year strength with a gain of 6,000 jobs. In addition, service jobs increased 2,700, while finance-insurance-real estate added 1,600 workers. Employment in four nonfarm industry divisions declined over the year ending in September. Construction recorded by far the largest loss with a reduction of 5,900 workers, largely due to the completion of several large projects. In addition, transportation-public utilities dropped 600, while mining and government each dropped 400 jobs over the year.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and earnings of all manufacturing production workers in Oklahoma increased in September over the previous month's level. September paychecks averaged $402.05, up $5.17 weekly.

Manufacturing production workers in both durable and nondurable goods experienced gains in weekly earnings over the past 30-day period. In the durables sector, workers in the primary metals industries had the sharpest gain in weekly earnings. This was the result of a slight increase in hours and 4.4 percent increase in average hourly earnings. Higher hourly earnings in all other durables goods industries pushed weekly earnings to higher levels as hours remained relatively stable. The gain in nondurables workers' pay was minor as hours and earnings changed very little.

Hours and earnings are also surveyed for five major nonmanufacturing industries as shown on the table—**Hours and Earnings in Selected Oklahoma Industries**—in this publication. Construction workers increased their weekly earnings by $20.47 in September over August as their workweek was up almost two hours, while hourly pay was basically unchanged. Both public utility and wholesale employers made gains during this period, with hourly pay increases more than offsetting their shorter workweeks. Conversely, the shorter workweek was primarily responsible for smaller paychecks in retail trade as well as the oil and gas extraction industry.

Comparisons to September 1983 showed that all manufacturing production workers in the state averaged 5.9 percent more in weekly earnings this month. Average pay per hour increased 57 cents while hours worked dropped slightly. Four of the major nonmanufacturing industries had higher paychecks this month compared to a year ago. Retail trade was the only industry which declined in both hours worked and hourly pay.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

The number of persons receiving insured unemployment benefits totaled 19,932 in Oklahoma during the week ending September 22, 1984. By comparison, there were some 22,896 claimants during the comparable week in August. This represented a 13 percent drop over the past 30 days. Similarly, the insured jobless total was also down from 23,572 or 15.4 percent in January and off 13 percent from the comparable period a year ago. Workers can also draw federal supplemental payments after their regular state benefits expire. This September some 2,103 persons were receiving such payments compared to 5,988 last year, a drop of 65 percent.

Monthly comparisons of insured jobholders according to industry attachment showed virtually all major industries had fewer claimants in September than August. Service, the industry with the largest number of insured recipients, had 4,313, down 430 over the 30-day period. Next, those formerly working in manufacturing totaled 4,047, or 2,244 fewer. Contract construction followed with 3,129, almost the same as August. Wholesale-retail trade had 3,046 in September versus 3,178 a month ago. Mining was another industry classification with a sizeable number of claimants—2,338—up from 2,202 in August. These five industries represented the bulk of the insured jobless total.

The occupational category with the largest number of insured jobless persons, 3,796, was structural work followed by 3,590 former clerical and 3,233 former professional-technical-managerial employees. These occupations comprised over one-half of total insured unemployment in September.

STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE DATA

Thirteen of Oklahoma's 77 counties had unemployment rates of 10 percent or higher in September, compared to 29 counties with double-digit jobless rates in the same 1983 month. Five counties had a higher unemployment rate in September than in the same month a year ago. The statewide unemployment rate eased downward to 6.6 percent compared to 8.3 percent for the same month last year. Oklahoma is now .5 percent below the national unemployment rate. The strong statewide and local economies have improved our unemployment rate more than at the national level during the past twelve months.

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

SEPTEMBER 1984

Area	Employment	Unemployment	Labor Force	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
UNITED STATES	105,792,000	8,051,000	113,843,000	7.1	7.3	8.4
OKLAHOMA	1,485,800	104,500	1,590,300	6.6	6.8	8.3
Oklahoma City MSA*	476,100	26,000	502,100	5.2	6.2	6.3
Tulsa MSA**	350,600	26,300	376,900	7.0	6.8	8.9
Lawton MSA***	38,550	2,450	41,000	6.0	5.7	6.3
Enid MSA****	30,125	1,900	32,025	5.9	6.0	7.2
Adair	7,650	610	8,260	7.4	7.6	11.2
Alfalfa	3,620	100	3,720	2.7	2.9	3.7
Atoka	4,330	530	4,860	10.9	10.6	12.0
Beaver	3,620	110	3,730	2.9	2.7	3.3
Beckham	10,630	980	11,610	8.4	8.4	14.5
Blaine	5,820	390	6,210	6.3	5.5	8.9
Bryan	13,750	1,170	14,920	7.8	7.9	9.6
Caddo	13,390	1,130	14,520	7.8	7.8	10.6
Canadian	32,225	1,500	33,725	4.4	4.2	5.7
Carter	21,150	1,575	22,725	6.9	6.6	9.5
Cherokee	14,760	1,720	16,480	10.4	8.4	9.6
Choctaw	5,660	720	6,380	11.3	10.8	14.3
Cimarron	1,640	70	1,710	4.1	4.3	3.8
Cleveland	76,000	3,625	79,625	4.6	6.5	5.5
Coal	1,940	290	2,230	13.0	12.5	15.9
Comanche	38,550	2,450	41,000	6.0	5.7	6.3
Cotton	2,730	140	2,870	4.9	4.3	5.1
Craig	7,410	460	7,870	5.8	5.4	6.8
Creek	30,025	2,400	32,425	7.4	7.0	10.2
Custer	15,840	1,010	16,850	6.0	5.7	8.5
Delaware	11,110	790	11,900	6.6	6.2	8.5
Dewey	3,470	240	3,710	6.5	7.2	8.4
Ellis	2,530	210	2,740	7.7	8.2	8.0
Garfield	30,125	1,900	32,025	5.9	6.0	7.2
Garvin	11,820	840	12,660	6.6	6.5	10.0
Grady	18,750	1,680	20,430	8.2	8.0	10.7
Grant	2,960	110	3,070	3.6	3.8	4.9
Greer	2,950	240	3,190	7.5	5.1	8.6
Harmon	1,780	120	1,900	6.3	5.3	6.1
Harper	1,930	70	2,000	3.5	4.2	9.0
Haskell	5,230	660	5,890	11.2	11.2	12.7
Hughes	5,080	840	5,920	14.2	13.9	17.9
Jackson	10,600	640	11,240	5.7	5.9	6.8
Jefferson	3,650	330	3,980	8.3	7.6	8.6
Johnston	3,930	320	4,250	7.5	7.2	9.3
Kay	25,625	1,700	27,325	6.2	5.7	8.8
Kingfisher	8,480	410	8,890	4.6	4.0	6.0
Kiowa	5,820	370	6,190	6.0	6.3	7.3

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

SEPTEMBER 1984

Area	Employment	Unemployment	Labor Force	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
Latimer	3,090	510	3,600	14.2	13.6	19.2
LeFlore	17,090	1,580	18,670	8.5	8.4	9.9
Lincoln	10,040	1,010	11,050	9.1	9.7	11.0
Logan	10,330	830	11,160	7.4	7.5	11.1
Love	2,560	300	2,860	10.5	9.3	10.7
McClain	11,580	600	12,180	4.9	5.3	5.9
McCurtain	13,590	1,400	14,990	9.3	9.2	12.1
McIntosh	5,990	680	6,670	10.2	9.0	10.3
Major	4,010	260	4,270	6.1	5.5	7.1
Marshall	4,260	340	4,600	7.4	7.6	8.5
Mayes	16,410	1,220	17,630	6.9	7.1	8.8
Murray	5,540	470	6,010	7.8	7.3	11.1
Muskogee	28,800	3,075	31,875	9.6	9.2	10.1
Noble	5,200	300	5,500	5.5	6.2	7.0
Nowata	4,830	440	5,270	8.3	8.2	13.3
Okfuskee	3,990	430	4,420	9.7	10.0	11.7
Oklahoma	324,725	18,325	343,050	5.3	6.3	6.6
Okmulgee	13,775	1,375	15,150	9.1	8.8	13.1
Osage	20,000	1,150	21,150	5.4	5.9	6.8
Ottawa	13,175	1,475	14,650	10.1	9.1	9.4
Pawnee	6,370	650	7,020	9.3	8.8	12.4
Payne	31,850	1,225	33,075	3.7	5.3	6.0
Pittsburg	12,175	1,750	13,925	12.6	12.3	14.2
Pontotoc	15,490	1,000	16,490	6.1	5.7	7.7
Pottawatomie	31,525	1,925	33,450	5.8	6.4	6.4
Pushmataha	2,770	530	3,300	16.1	16.2	17.2
Roger Mills	2,960	210	3,170	6.6	7.0	9.2
Rogers	23,620	1,740	25,360	6.9	6.8	9.2
Seminole	11,300	1,250	12,550	10.0	9.5	11.8
Sequoyah	12,910	1,340	14,250	9.4	9.3	9.1
Stephens	20,860	1,480	22,340	6.6	6.5	10.2
Texas	8,500	300	8,800	3.4	3.6	4.3
Tillman	4,510	330	4,840	6.8	7.3	11.7
Tulsa	239,325	18,475	257,800	7.2	7.0	9.1
Wagoner	21,260	1,280	22,540	5.7	5.2	6.5
Washington	25,950	1,000	26,950	3.7	4.1	5.6
Washita	7,750	560	8,310	6.7	6.4	12.1
Woods	5,930	190	6,120	3.1	3.1	4.1
Woodward	15,210	1,020	16,230	6.3	5.6	9.9

Note: Data shown in this table are preliminary figures.
Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

* *Oklahoma City MSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.*
** *Tulsa MSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Mayes, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.*
*** *Lawton MSA includes Comanche County only.*
**** *Enid MSA includes Garfield County only.*

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
SEPTEMBER 1984

INDUSTRY GROUP	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sep 1984 p	Aug 1984 r	Sep 1983 r	Sep 1984 p	Aug 1984 r	Sep 1983 r	Sep 1984 p	Aug 1984 r	Sep 1983 r
Manufacturing	**$402.05**	**$396.88**	**$379.66**	**40.9**	**41.0**	**41.0**	**$ 9.83**	**$ 9.68**	**$ 9.26**
Durable Goods	**419.96**	**412.93**	**394.54**	**41.5**	**41.5**	**41.4**	**10.12**	**9.95**	**9.53**
Stone, Clay & Glass	436.65	433.99	432.86	42.6	42.8	43.2	10.25	10.14	10.02
Primary Metals	391.35	374.11	408.24	41.9	41.8	43.2	9.34	8.95	9.45
Fabricated Metals	380.02	385.95	375.42	40.6	41.5	41.3	9.36	9.30	9.09
Fabricated Structural Metals	384.14	389.10	393.90	41.8	42.9	42.4	9.19	9.07	9.29
Machinery, Except Electrical	423.36	411.87	344.97	43.6	43.4	40.3	9.71	9.49	8.56
Oil Field Machinery	433.89	427.85	386.80	41.6	41.1	40.0	10.43	10.41	9.67
Electric & Electronic Equipment	425.70	412.64	413.08	41.9	41.1	44.9	10.16	10.04	9.20
Transportation Equipment	473.47	471.12	480.40	38.4	39.0	40.0	12.33	12.08	12.01
Instruments & Related Products	398.94	395.42	402.29	43.6	43.5	40.8	9.15	9.09	9.86
Nondurable Goods	**367.75**	**365.09**	**354.71**	**39.8**	**39.9**	**40.4**	**9.24**	**9.15**	**8.78**
Food & Kindred Products	338.23	316.74	316.23	40.8	40.4	41.5	8.29	7.84	7.62
Apparel & Other Textiles	168.27	171.00	175.03	35.5	36.0	37.4	4.74	4.75	4.68
Paper & Allied Products	407.22	402.75	385.81	40.6	40.6	41.0	10.03	9.92	9.41
Printing & Publishing	401.54	387.58	352.43	42.9	41.9	38.9	9.36	9.25	9.06
Newspapers & Periodicals	420.34	403.26	365.74	43.2	42.9	39.2	9.73	9.40	9.33
Petroleum Refining	528.74	503.23	549.94	40.3	39.5	45.6	13.12	12.74	12.06
Nonmanufacturing									
Construction	444.17	423.70	427.98	39.8	38.0	36.8	11.16	11.15	11.63
Oil & Gas Extraction	441.94	442.83	423.53	43.2	43.5	41.0	10.23	10.18	10.33
Public Utilities	474.56	469.77	447.72	40.7	41.1	41.0	11.66	11.43	10.92
Wholesale Trade	364.31	357.59	360.69	39.3	39.6	40.3	9.27	9.03	8.95
Retail Trade*	195.93	198.40	218.77	31.5	32.0	33.4	6.22	6.20	6.55

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 129,600 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1983 benchmark.*

Above industries have been classified according to the **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.**

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. **Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

OKLAHOMA SEPTEMBER 1984 *

I. INDUSTRY ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

INDUSTRY	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE†											
			Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	19,932	100.0	11,367	8,565	6,840	8,042	5,050	16,858	5,664	6,914	4,280	1,726	552	627	547	602	166	258	178
Mining	2,338	11.7	1,911	427	840	985	513	2,233	795	954	484	38	8	15	15	35	14	12	9
Contract Construction	3,129	15.7	2,723	406	1,008	1,317	804	2,761	902	1,162	697	222	54	96	72	92	17	46	29
Manufacturing, Total	4,047	20.3	2,202	1,845	1,181	1,883	983	3,273	953	1,517	803	308	79	100	129	109	19	60	30
Food & Kindred Products	323	1.6	194	129	121	91	111	267	100	75	92	44	13	14	17	6	2	2	2
Apparel & Related Products	827	4.1	42	785	185	593	49	521	118	364	39	23	8	13	2	38	1	32	5
Lumber & Wood Products	95	.5	76	19	25	36	34	76	18	31	27	8	2	2	4	9	4	3	2
Printing & Publishing	97	.5	45	52	32	38	27	89	29	36	24	7	2	2	3	0	0	0	0
Refining	252	1.3	165	87	68	114	70	230	62	107	61	17	3	5	9	3	1	2	0
Stone, Clay & Glass	171	.9	110	61	63	57	51	139	50	50	39	26	10	7	9	2	1	0	1
Primary Metal Products	199	1.0	159	40	72	87	40	184	67	83	34	10	3	4	3	3	0	0	3
Fabricated Metal Products	738	3.7	593	145	188	356	194	658	163	327	168	43	10	14	19	23	7	10	6
Machinery, except Electrical	172	.9	135	37	53	84	35	153	44	80	29	11	3	2	6	1	0	1	0
Electrical Machinery	197	1.0	103	94	70	69	58	171	59	65	47	18	6	2	10	3	0	2	1
Transportation Equipment	244	1.2	164	80	84	66	94	183	62	55	66	30	2	8	20	6	1	1	4
All Other Manufacturing	732	3.7	416	316	220	292	220	602	181	244	177	71	17	27	27	15	2	7	6
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,142	5.7	833	309	428	502	212	976	349	436	191	130	47	65	18	11	7	1	3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,046	15.3	1,310	1,736	1,017	1,097	932	2,693	866	996	831	264	102	84	78	43	12	11	20
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	622	3.1	155	467	216	229	177	546	186	207	153	55	16	18	21	5	2	2	1
Services	4,313	21.6	1,492	2,821	1,472	1,656	1,185	3,448	1,146	1,358	944	550	170	207	173	205	62	61	62
State Government	225	1.1	87	138	74	93	58	163	51	72	40	39	11	12	16	19	9	8	2
All Other	1,070	5.3	654	416	604	280	186	765	416	212	137	120	65	30	25	83	24	37	22

See footnotes at end of table.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

OKLAHOMA SEPTEMBER 1984 *

II. MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE †											
			Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**19,932**	**100.0**	**11,367**	**8,565**	**6,840**	**8,042**	**5,050**	**16,858**	**5,664**	**6,914**	**4,280**	**1,726**	**552**	**627**	**547**	**602**	**166**	**258**	**178**
Professional, Technical & Managerial	3,233	16.2	1,600	1,633	1,073	1,330	830	2,843	909	1,204	730	220	64	88	68	99	37	32	30
Clerical	3,590	18.0	484	3,106	1,178	1,355	1,057	3,155	991	1,227	937	289	105	93	91	82	29	32	21
Sales	809	4.1	470	339	257	320	232	756	231	306	219	39	16	13	10	6	3	1	2
Service	1,768	8.9	552	1,216	638	593	537	1,236	450	419	367	395	132	122	141	92	22	42	28
Farming, Fishery, Forestry & Related	162	.8	122	40	45	66	51	127	36	52	39	18	2	8	8	12	3	5	4
Processing	370	1.9	262	108	128	143	99	293	97	126	70	55	20	12	23	13	3	4	6
Machine Trades	1,073	5.4	929	144	363	419	291	942	328	373	241	71	15	27	29	36	9	15	12
Bench Work	1,461	7.3	404	1,057	430	789	242	1,034	317	523	194	94	36	32	26	52	6	35	11
Structural Work	3,796	19.0	3,463	333	1,203	1,632	961	3,325	1,055	1,441	829	267	69	120	78	136	30	59	47
Miscellaneous	3,670	18.5	3,081	589	1,525	1,395	750	3,147	1,250	1,243	654	278	93	112	73	74	24	33	17

III. AGE AND SEX BY DURATION AND RACE

AGE AND SEX	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT					DURATION BY RACE †											
			Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**19,932**	**100.0**	**6,840**	**8,042**	**5,050**	**16,858**	**5,664**	**6,914**	**4,280**	**1,726**	**552**	**627**	**547**	**602**	**166**	**258**	**178**
Under 22	1,077	5.4	416	430	231	950	368	386	196	76	26	28	22	32	10	10	12
22-24	2,043	10.2	784	808	451	1,702	651	682	369	219	75	80	64	48	17	18	13
25-34	7,144	35.8	2,563	2,817	1,764	5,951	2,082	2,396	1,473	741	282	249	210	224	59	101	64
35-44	4,678	23.5	1,557	1,930	1,191	3,948	1,300	1,630	1,018	378	88	165	125	162	49	73	40
45-54	2,941	14.8	902	1,258	781	2,540	756	1,112	672	184	44	64	76	89	23	38	28
55 and over	2,049	10.3	618	799	632	1,767	507	708	552	128	37	41	50	47	8	18	21
Male-Total	**11,367**	**57.0**	**4,069**	**4,639**	**2,659**	**9,788**	**3,475**	**4,077**	**2,236**	**969**	**290**	**378**	**301**	**334**	**89**	**146**	**99**
Under 22	628	3.2	235	289	104	553	214	256	83	47	13	22	12	23	6	8	9
22-24	1,196	6.0	491	486	219	1,031	422	431	178	103	40	35	28	34	11	14	9
25-34	4,209	21.1	1,612	1,617	980	3,564	1,360	1,393	811	431	150	156	125	126	32	59	35
35-44	2,575	12.9	875	1,069	631	2,201	736	926	539	214	49	98	67	78	22	36	20
45-54	1,666	8.4	512	745	409	1,469	448	672	349	101	17	43	41	50	12	22	16
55 and over	1,093	5.5	344	433	316	970	295	399	276	73	21	24	28	23	6	7	10
Female-Total	**8,565**	**43.0**	**2,771**	**3,403**	**2,391**	**7,070**	**2,189**	**2,837**	**2,044**	**757**	**262**	**249**	**246**	**268**	**77**	**112**	**79**
Under 22	449	2.3	181	141	127	397	154	130	113	29	13	6	10	9	4	2	3
22-24	847	4.2	293	322	232	671	229	251	191	116	35	45	36	14	6	4	4
25-34	2,935	14.7	951	1,200	784	2,387	722	1,003	662	310	132	93	85	98	27	42	29
35-44	2,103	10.6	682	861	560	1,747	564	704	479	164	39	67	58	84	27	37	20
45-54	1,275	6.4	390	513	372	1,071	308	440	323	83	27	21	35	39	11	16	12
55 and over	956	4.8	274	366	316	797	212	309	276	55	16	17	22	24	2	11	11

** Based on data for week of September 16-22, 1984.*

† Figures for White, Black and Indian will not add to totals due to other non-white and persons for which information was not available.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

1967 = 100

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS			URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS	
ANNUAL AVERAGES AND CHANGES 1980 - 1983*				
Year	Index	Percent Change From Previous Year	Index	Percent Change From Previous Year
1980	246.8	13.5	247.0	13.5
1981	272.4	10.4	272.3	10.2
1982	289.1	6.1	288.6	6.0
1983	298.4	3.2	297.4	3.0

MONTH AND YEAR-AGO CHANGES								
Year	Sep Index	Aug Index	% Change Month Ago	% Change Year Ago	Sep Index	Aug Index	% Change Month Ago	% Change Year Ago
1984	314.5	313.0	.5	4.2	312.1	310.3	.6	3.8

* *Change less than one-tenth of one percent.*

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES*

United States and Oklahoma

1981 - 1984

MONTH	1981				1982				1983				1984				MONTH
	RATES				RATES				RATES				RATES				
	Unadj.		Seas. Adj.		Unadj.		Seas. Adj.		Unadj.		Seas. Adj.		Unadj.		Seas. Adj.		
	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	
Jan.	8.2	4.4	7.5	4.0	9.4	4.4	8.6	4.0	11.4	9.1	10.3	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.0	7.9	Jan.
Feb.	8.0	4.0	7.4	3.8	9.6	4.3	8.8	4.0	11.3	10.1	10.2	9.7	8.4	8.2	7.8	7.7	Feb.
Mar.	7.7	3.6	7.3	3.7	9.5	4.1	9.0	4.2	10.8	10.1	10.2	10.2	8.1	7.7	7.8	7.8	Mar.
Apr.	7.0	3.4	7.2	3.5	9.2	4.3	9.3	4.4	10.0	9.8	10.1	10.0	7.6	7.1	7.8	7.3	Apr.
May	7.1	3.3	7.5	3.4	9.1	4.6	9.4	4.8	9.8	10.2	9.9	10.3	7.2	6.8	7.5	6.9	May
June	7.7	3.5	7.4	3.3	9.8	5.2	9.5	5.1	10.2	10.0	9.8	9.7	7.4	6.6	7.1	6.3	June
July	7.3	3.4	7.2	3.3	9.8	5.8	9.8	5.7	9.4	9.6	9.3	9.4	7.5	6.6	7.5	6.5	July
Aug.	7.2	3.1	7.4	3.3	9.6	5.8	9.9	6.1	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.5	7.3	6.8	7.5	7.2	Aug.
Sept.	7.3	3.3	7.6	3.5	9.7	6.5	10.2	6.9	8.8	8.3	9.1	8.7	7.1	6.6	7.4	6.9	Sept.
Oct.	7.5	3.6	8.0	3.7	9.9	7.2	10.5	7.4	8.4	7.9	8.7	8.1					Oct.
Nov.	7.9	3.8	8.3	3.8	10.4	7.9	10.7	7.9	8.1	7.6	8.3	7.6					Nov.
Dec.	8.3	3.8	8.6	3.8	10.5	8.4	10.8	8.5	8.0	7.1	8.1	7.2					Dec.
ANNUAL AVERAGE	7.5	3.6	——	——	9.5	5.7	——	——	9.5	9.0	——	——					ANNUAL AVERAGE

* *Based on percent of Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.*
U.S. unemployment rate based on percent of Civilian Labor Force.

Note: The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1983 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

NOVEMBER 1984
(October Data)

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

HIGHLIGHTS

EMPLOYMENT IN OKLAHOMA DECLINED IN OCTOBER COMPARED TO SEPTEMBER.

OCTOBER'S JOBLESSNESS INCREASED TO 6.9 PERCENT OF THE LABOR FORCE FROM 6.6 PERCENT A MONTH AGO.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT DROPPED WITH LOSSES IN SIX OF THE EIGHT MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS.

YEAR-AGO COMPARISONS SHOWED EMPLOYMENT SUBSTANTIALLY HIGHER AND UNEMPLOYMENT WELL BELOW THE OCTOBER 1983 LEVEL.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Employment in Oklahoma during October, based on the place-of-residence concept, totaled 1,479,900 compared to 1,483,100 the previous month. In spite of this short term loss, this October's employment still held at 58,300 above this same 1983 month. Unemployment moved higher in October, reaching 109,900, up 4,500 from September's level. As a result of these labor force changes, unemployment as a percent of the labor force rose to 6.9 from 6.6 percent in September, but remained a percent below the corresponding 1983 period.

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OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

Item	Number (In Thousands)			% Chg.	Absolute Change	
	Oct 1984p	Sep 1984r	Oct 1983r	Sep 84 Oct 84	Sep 84 Oct 84	Oct 83 Oct 84
Total Labor Force †	**1589.8**	**1588.5**	**1544.3**	**0.1**	**1.3**	**45.5**
Unemployment	109.9	105.4	122.7	4.3	4.5	– 12.8
Unemployment Rate	6.9	6.6	7.9	——	——	——
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	7.1	7.0	8.1	——	——	——
Total Employment	1479.9	1483.1	1421.6	– 0.2	– 3.2	58.3
Agriculture	56.8	54.6	57.3	4.0	2.2	– 0.5
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	185.7	180.4	189.5	2.9	5.3	– 3.8
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	– 0.6
Wage and Salaried Workers, Total 1/	**1181.2**	**1185.7**	**1173.8**	**– 0.4**	**– 4.5**	**7.4**
Manufacturing	177.4	176.9	168.2	0.3	0.5	9.2
Durable Goods	113.3	113.1	105.5	0.2	0.2	7.8
Lumber & Wood Products	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	11.2	11.2	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Primary Metal Industries	4.6	4.5	4.1	2.2	0.1	0.5
Fabricated Metal Products	17.4	17.5	17.2	– 0.6	– 0.1	0.2
Fab. Structural Metal Products	9.6	9.7	10.2	– 1.0	– 0.1	– 0.6
Machinery Exc. Electrical	34.1	33.9	31.4	0.6	0.2	2.7
Oil Field Machinery	9.5	9.4	9.1	1.1	0.1	0.4
General Industrial Machinery	6.7	6.6	5.9	1.5	0.1	0.8
Electrical and Electronic Equip	15.6	15.6	14.1	0.0	0.0	1.5
Transportation Equipment	22.3	22.5	19.8	– 0.9	– 0.2	2.5
Aircraft & Parts	9.2	9.3	7.9	– 1.1	– 0.1	1.3
Instruments & Related Products	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nondurable Goods	64.1	63.8	62.7	0.5	0.3	1.4
Food & Kindred Products	15.2	15.2	15.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Apparel & Other Textile Products	9.5	9.4	9.5	1.1	0.1	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	3.1	3.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.2
Printing & Publishing	11.3	11.1	11.1	1.8	0.2	0.2
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.2	6.1	6.0	1.6	0.1	0.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	8.2	8.2	8.3	0.0	0.0	– 0.1
Petroleum Refining	7.6	7.6	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	11.7	11.7	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.9
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.6	7.6	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Mining	73.4	73.6	73.2	– 0.3	– 0.2	0.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	70.5	70.5	70.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Construction	44.9	46.9	51.8	– 4.3	– 2.0	– 6.9
Transportation & Public Utilities Ex	65.6	65.7	67.1	– 0.2	– 0.1	– 1.5
Transportation	33.7	33.7	34.4	0.0	0.0	– 0.7
Railroad Transportation	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	17.5	17.2	18.1	1.7	0.3	– 0.6
Communications & Electric, GA	31.9	32.0	32.7	– 0.3	– 0.1	– 0.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	289.3	294.1	285.8	– 1.6	– 4.8	3.5
Wholesale Trade	74.6	75.6	72.7	– 1.3	– 1.0	1.9
Retail Trade	214.7	218.5	213.1	– 1.7	– 3.8	1.6
General Merchandise Stores	30.0	30.1	29.2	– 0.3	– 0.1	0.8
Fodd Stores	37.8	37.9	37.9	– 0.3	– 0.1	– 0.1
Automotive Dealers & Service Sta	25.4	26.3	25.3	– 3.4	– 0.9	0.1
Apparel & Accessory Stores	15.5	15.2	14.4	2.0	0.3	1.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	63.6	64.1	62.2	– 0.8	– 0.5	1.4
Banking	21.3	21.2	21.8	0.5	0.1	– 0.5
Insurance Carriers	9.4	9.4	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Services	221.4	224.7	218.1	– 1.5	– 3.3	3.3
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.6	10.7	10.7	– 0.9	– 0.1	– 0.1
Personal Services	10.7	10.8	10.9	– 0.9	– 0.1	– 0.2
Health Services	69.1	69.7	69.6	– 0.9	– 0.6	– 0.5
Total Government	245.6	239.7	247.4	2.5	5.9	– 1.8
Federal Government	49.4	48.6	48.5	1.6	0.8	0.9
State & Local Government	196.2	191.1	198.9	2.7	5.1	– 2.7

† *Based on place-of-residence concept.*

1/ *These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1983 benchmark levels. Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.*

NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS DROP IN OCTOBER

Nonagricultural employment in Oklahoma establishments was estimated at 1,181,200 during October, down 4,500 from September's revised figure. This loss stemmed partially from seasonal forces as well as apparent weaknesses in some industries. Losses were recorded in six of the eight major industry groups. The wholesale-retail trade division posted the largest loss—4,800—with a 3,800 job drop in the retail sector, where decreases were widespread.Services fell by 3,300, attributed largely to seasonal factors. Construction dropped in October, partly seasonal and also due to a slowdown in building activity. Finance-insurance-real estate was off 500, while transportation-public utilities and mining eased nominally lower. Conversely, government increased 5,900 due to seasonality and manufacturing edged ahead by 500 jobs.

Year-ago comparisons indicated a 7,400 job gain for wage and salary employment this October. Five major industries recorded gains while three fell below their October 1983 totals. Among the gainers, manufacturing led with 9,200 job additions, 85 percent in the durables sector. Nonelectrical machinery and transportation equipment showed the largest gains although almost all segments of durables were up from last year. Wholesale-retail trade accounted for 3,500 more jobs, almost equally divided between wholesale and retail sectors. Services followed with 3,300 employees added over the year. Finance-insurance-real estate gained 1,400 and mining was nominally higher. On the downside, construction fell 6,900 as construction activity diminished from its year-earlier pace. Government dropped 1,800, with 2,700 fewer in the state and local sector outweighing a 900 gain in federal employment. Finally, transportation-public utilities was 1,500 under a year ago.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and earnings of all manufacturing production workers in Oklahoma factories decreased on average during October when compared to the prior month. Their workweek dropped to 39.9 hours from September's 41.4, while hourly earnings slipped to $9.71 from $9.85; this resulted in reduced weekly paychecks of $387.43 or $20.36 lower over this 30 day period.

Manufacturing production workers in the durable goods sector averaged 40.3 hours in October, off from a 42.0 hour workweek last month. Hourly wage rates also slipped to $10.03 from $10.14, bringing weekly earnings down to $404.21 from $425.88 or $21.67 less. Those production employees working in nondurable goods factories experienced the same pattern as their workweek fell to 39.2 from 40.4 hours and hourly pay dropped to $9.10 from $9.28 over the month. This caused weekly pay to fall to $356.77 from $374,91, off $18.19 from the previous month's average.

Hours and earnings are also surveyed in five major nonmanufacturing industries: oil and gas extraction, construction, transportation-public utilities, wholesale trade and retail trade (excluding eating and drinking establishments). These industries together with manufacturing are displayed on the Table—**Hours and Earnings in Selected Oklahoma Industries**—in this publication. Among these latter industries, weekly earnings declined in construction, transportation-public utilities and wholesale trade. Retail trade earnings were unchanged, while oil and gas extraction was the only nonmanufacturing industry averaging greater weekly wages between September and October.

This October's weekly earnings for all manufacturing workers averaged $387.43 compared to $384.92 a year ago, a gain of $2.51 or only a .7 percent increase over the past 12 months. This occurred as hours worked dropped 1.4, but hourly wage rates rose 39 cents. Other weekly wage increases were in oil and gas extraction and transportation-public utilities. In the former industry, workers' paychecks rose 5.4 percent, while in the latter weekly wages advanced 1.3 percent over the year. Average weekly paychecks decreased in wholesale and retail trade.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

A total of 19,722 persons were receiving insured unemployment benefits during the week ending October 20, 1984. This figure was slightly below the total for the comparable week of September, but remained below the 22,632 reported for the same 1983 period.

Month-to-month comparisons showed claimants formerly employed in manufacturing during the survey week in October totaled 4,047, up from 3,620 in September. Those classified in contract construction rose to 3,255 from 3,129, while insured jobless workers in mining were about the same. Other industries also indicated little change over the month.

Insured joblessness increased for persons receiving benefits for less than 5 weeks and also for those unemployed and drawing payments for 15 weeks or longer. On the other hand, those claimants drawing benefits from 5-14 weeks decreased between September and October.

STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE SITUATION

Unemployment rates climbed in 48 of Oklahoma's 77 counties from September to October. During this period, 24 counties showed declines in joblessness and 5 were unchanged. The state unemployment rate edged up to 6.9 from 6.6 percent in October. Oklahoma's two largest metropolitan areas, Oklahoma City and Tulsa, also experienced higher unemployment as the percent unemployed rose to 5.6 percent in Oklahoma City from 5.3 percent the month before; Tulsa's rate moved up to 7.3 from 7.0 over the month. In contrast to these increases, U.S. unemployment eased to 7.0 percent from 7.1 percent.

Year-ago comparisons showed U.S., State, Oklahoma City and Tulsa jobless rates this October down from this same 1983 period as shown on the **Labor Force Data Table** in this publication. Nevertheless, unemployment increased in eleven state counties, reversing the trend of recent months when jobless rates remained below 1983 despite month-to-month fluctuation during 1984.

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

OCTOBER 1984

Area	Employment	Unemployment	Labor Force	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
UNITED STATES	106,262,000	7,989,000	114,251,000	7.0	7.1	8.4
OKLAHOMA	1,479,900	109,900	1,589,800	6.9	6.6	7.9
Oklahoma City MSA*	472,900	27,900	500,800	5.6	5.3	6.1
Tulsa MSA**	348,400	27,400	375,800	7.3	7.0	8.8
Lawton MSA***	38,350	2,900	41,250	7.0	6.0	6.2
Enid MSA****	30,025	2,000	32,025	6.2	6.0	6.8
Adair	7,920	660	8,580	7.7	7.4	10.5
Alfalfa	3,540	140	3,680	3.8	2.9	3.9
Atoka	4,240	600	4,840	12.4	11.1	12.0
Beaver	3,570	100	3,670	2.7	2.9	3.0
Beckham	10,660	960	11,620	8.3	8.5	13.5
Blaine	5,930	350	6,280	5.6	6.4	8.8
Bryan	13,920	1,220	15,140	8.1	7.8	9.3
Caddo	13,550	1,380	14,930	9.2	8.0	10.0
Canadian	32,000	1,650	33,650	4.9	4.6	5.3
Carter	21,075	1,725	22,800	7.6	6.9	9.0
Cherokee	14,230	1,460	15,690	9.3	10.4	9.6
Choctaw	5,620	810	6,430	12.6	11.5	14.0
Cimarron	1,650	70	1,720	4.1	3.7	3.6
Cleveland	75,500	4,075	79,575	5.1	4.7	5.3
Coal	1,930	310	2,240	13.8	13.1	14.7
Comanche	38,350	2,900	41,250	7.0	6.0	6.2
Cotton	2,770	130	2,900	4.5	5.0	3.8
Craig	7,300	520	7,820	6.6	5.9	6.9
Creek	29,825	2,525	32,350	7.8	7.4	10.0
Custer	15,940	980	16,920	5.8	6.0	7.9
Delaware	11,090	900	11,990	7.5	6.6	8.0
Dewey	3,430	240	3,670	6.5	6.3	8.8
Ellis	2,560	240	2,800	8.6	7.5	6.9
Garfield	30,025	2,000	32,025	6.2	6.0	6.8
Garvin	11,560	850	12,410	6.8	6.6	6.8
Grady	18,980	1,710	20,690	8.3	8.2	9.2
Grant	2,950	110	3,060	3.6	3.8	10.0
Greer	2,960	160	3,120	5.1	5.6	4.7
Harmon	1,830	120	1,950	6.2	6.2	8.8
Harper	1,860	120	1,980	6.1	3.7	5.2
Haskell	5,320	710	6,030	11.8	11.4	7.6
Hughes	5,140	860	6,000	14.3	14.6	12.5
Jackson	10,440	760	11,200	6.8	5.8	16.4
Jefferson	3,710	280	3,990	7.0	8.2	7.0
Johnston	3,940	370	4,310	8.6	7.6	8.0
Kay	25,825	1,700	27,525	6.2	6.2	8.9
Kingfisher	8,390	440	8,830	5.0	4.8	8.0
Kiowa	5,780	360	6,140	5.9	6.0	5.9

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

OCTOBER 1984

Area	Employment	Unemployment	Labor Force	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
Latimer	3,160	530	3,690	14.4	14.0	16.9
LeFlore	16,930	1,760	18,690	9.4	8.4	9.6
Lincoln	9,510	1,020	10,530	9.7	9.3	9.9
Logan	10,340	820	11,160	7.3	7.4	9.9
Love	2,610	310	2,920	10.6	10.8	10.1
McClain	11,500	700	12,200	5.7	4.9	5.7
McCurtain	13,490	1,440	14,930	9.6	9.4	11.1
McIntosh	5,930	730	6,660	11.0	10.2	10.1
Major	3,980	250	4,230	5.9	6.1	6.8
Marshall	4,060	330	4,390	7.5	7.6	8.5
Mayes	16,300	1,375	17,675	7.8	7.1	8.9
Murray	5,410	500	5,910	8.5	7.5	10.1
Muskogee	28,650	3,350	32,000	10.5	9.8	9.9
Noble	5,080	310	5,390	5.8	5.5	6.6
Nowata	4,830	500	5,330	9.4	8.4	12.7
Okfuskee	4,050	450	4,500	10.0	10.0	11.5
Oklahoma	322,525	19,550	342,125	5.7	5.5	6.3
Okmulgee	13,425	1,450	14,875	9.7	9.2	13.0
Osage	19,875	1,225	21,100	5.8	5.7	6.2
Ottawa	13,300	1,450	14,750	9.8	10.1	8.4
Pawnee	6,440	650	7,090	9.2	9.6	11.4
Payne	32,750	1,400	34,150	4.1	3.7	5.3
Pittsburg	12,375	1,750	14,125	12.4	12.6	14.1
Pontotoc	15,580	980	16,560	5.9	6.0	7.4
Pottawatomie	31,325	1,975	33,300	5.9	5.9	6.6
Pushmataha	2,790	490	3,280	14.9	15.8	16.2
Roger Mills	3,010	190	3,200	5.9	6.7	8.0
Rogers	23,475	1,825	25,300	7.2	6.8	9.2
Seminole	11,190	1,310	12,500	10.5	10.1	11.0
Sequoyah	12,790	1,320	14,110	9.4	9.5	8.5
Stephens	20,810	1,490	22,300	6.7	6.6	9.3
Texas	8,530	350	8,880	3.9	3.4	3.8
Tillman	4,600	350	4,950	7.1	6.7	11.0
Tulsa	237,775	19,150	256,925	7.5	7.2	8.9
Wagoner	21,125	1,350	22,475	6.0	5.6	6.8
Washington	25,880	1,130	27,010	4.2	3.7	5.6
Washita	7,780	550	8,330	6.6	6.7	10.5
Woods	5,970	140	6,110	2.3	3.0	4.1
Woodward	15,360	1,030	16,390	6.3	6.3	9.4

Note: Data shown in this table are preliminary figures.
Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

* *Oklahoma City MSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.*

** *Tulsa MSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Mayes, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.*

*** *Lawton MSA includes Comanche County only.*

**** *Enid MSA includes Garfield County only.*

HOURS AND EARNINGS

IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES

OCTOBER 1984

INDUSTRY GROUP	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct 1984p	Sep 1984r	Oct 1983r	Oct 1984p	Sep 1984r	Oct 1983r	Oct 1984p	Sep 1984r	Oct 1983r
Manufacturing	**$387.43**	**$407.79**	**$384.92**	**39.9**	**41.4**	**41.3**	**$ 9.71**	**$ 9.85**	**$ 9.32**
Durable Goods	**404.21**	**425.88**	**391.68**	**40.3**	**42.0**	**41.1**	**10.03**	**10.14**	**9.53**
Stone, Clay & Glass	440.22	439.03	412.72	43.5	43.0	42.2	10.12	10.21	9.78
Primary Metals	394.70	392.60	411.15	41.9	41.9	43.6	9.42	9.37	9.43
Fabricated Metals	379.25	383.35	372.60	41.0	41.0	40.9	9.25	9.35	9.11
Fabricated Structural Metals	372.94	382.89	390.51	41.3	41.8	41.9	9.03	9.16	9.32
Machinery, Except Electrical	350.05	426.68	335.87	36.2	44.4	39.1	9.67	9.61	8.59
Oil Field Machinery	428.58	434.30	398.12	39.5	41.8	40.5	10.85	10.39	9.83
Electric & Electronic Equipment	447.80	453.48	403.17	46.5	42.5	44.5	9.63	10.67	9.06
Transportation Equipment	482.82	473.30	500.17	39.0	38.7	41.2	12.38	12.23	12.14
Instruments & Related Products	421.95	398.98	416.53	43.5	43.7	41.2	9.70	9.13	10.11
Nondurable Goods	**356.72**	**374.91**	**372.32**	**39.2**	**40.4**	**41.6**	**9.10**	**9.28**	**8.95**
Food & Kindred Products	310.84	339.03	326.06	39.8	40.7	42.4	7.81	8.33	7.69
Apparel & Other Textiles	184.24	173.04	175.48	37.6	35.9	37.9	4.90	4.82	4.63
Paper & Allied Products	399.38	405.00	421.20	39.7	40.5	45.0	10.06	10.00	9.36
Printing & Publishing	381.82	397.38	378.01	41.1	42.5	40.3	9.29	9.35	9.38
Newspapers & Periodicals	417.42	419.04	419.34	42.9	43.2	42.4	9.73	9.70	9.89
Petroleum Refining	511.15	543.58	528.35	40.6	42.5	44.7	12.59	12.79	11.82
Nonmanufacturing									
Construction	424.87	439.56	426.31	37.8	39.6	37.2	11.24	11.10	11.46
Oil & Gas Extraction	455.99	446.26	432.60	44.4	43.2	41.2	10.27	10.33	10.50
Public Utilities	466.42	473.40	460.32	40.7	40.6	40.7	11.46	11.66	11.31
Wholesale Trade	358.38	360.38	365.09	39.6	39.3	39.9	9.05	9.17	9.15
Retail Trade*	193.75	193.75	218.12	31.2	31.2	33.2	6.21	6.21	6.57

Note: Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 130,100 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1983 benchmark.

Above industries have been classified according to the **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.**

*p-Preliminary; r-Revised. *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

1967 = 100

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS			URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS	
ANNUAL AVERAGES AND CHANGES 1980 - 1983*				
Year	Index	Percent Change From Previous Year	Index	Percent Change From Previous Year
1980	246.8	13.5	247.0	13.5
1981	272.4	10.4	272.3	10.2
1982	289.1	6.1	288.6	6.0
1983	298.4	3.2	297.4	3.0

MONTH AND YEAR-AGO CHANGES								
Year	Oct Index	Sep Index	% Change Month Ago	% Change Year Ago	Oct Index	Sep Index	% Change Month Ago	% Change Year Ago
1984	315.3	314.5	.3	4.2	312.2	312.1	*	3.6

* *Change less than one-tenth of one percent.*

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES*

United States and Oklahoma

1981 - 1984

MONTH	1981				1982				1983				1984				MONTH
	RATES				RATES				RATES				RATES				
	Unadj.		Seas. Adj.		Unadj.		Seas. Adj.		Unadj.		Seas. Adj.		Unadj.		Seas. Adj.		
	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	
Jan.	8.2	4.4	7.5	4.0	9.4	4.4	8.6	4.0	11.4	9.1	10.3	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.0	7.9	Jan.
Feb.	8.0	4.0	7.4	3.8	9.6	4.3	8.8	4.0	11.3	10.1	10.2	9.7	8.4	8.2	7.8	7.7	Feb.
Mar.	7.7	3.6	7.3	3.7	9.5	4.1	9.0	4.2	10.8	10.1	10.2	10.2	8.1	7.7	7.8	7.8	Mar.
Apr.	7.0	3.4	7.2	3.5	9.2	4.3	9.3	4.4	10.0	9.8	10.1	10.0	7.6	7.1	7.8	7.3	Apr.
May	7.1	3.3	7.5	3.4	9.1	4.6	9.4	4.8	9.8	10.2	9.9	10.3	7.2	6.8	7.5	6.9	May
June	7.7	3.5	7.4	3.3	9.8	5.2	9.5	5.1	10.2	10.0	9.8	9.7	7.4	6.6	7.1	6.3	June
July	7.3	3.4	7.2	3.3	9.8	5.8	9.8	5.7	9.4	9.6	9.3	9.4	7.5	6.6	7.5	6.5	July
Aug.	7.2	3.1	7.4	3.3	9.6	5.8	9.9	6.1	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.5	7.3	6.8	7.5	7.2	Aug.
Sept.	7.3	3.3	7.6	3.5	9.7	6.5	10.2	6.9	8.8	8.3	9.1	8.7	7.1	6.6	7.4	7.0	Sept.
Oct.	7.5	3.6	8.0	3.7	9.9	7.2	10.5	7.4	8.4	7.9	8.7	8.1	7.0	6.9	7.4	7.1	Oct.
Nov.	7.9	3.8	8.3	3.8	10.4	7.9	10.7	7.9	8.1	7.6	8.3	7.6					Nov.
Dec.	8.3	3.8	8.6	3.8	10.5	8.4	10.8	8.5	8.0	7.1	8.1	7.2					Dec.
ANNUAL AVERAGE	7.5	3.6	—	—	9.5	5.7	—	—	9.5	9.0	—	—					ANNUAL AVERAGE

* *Based on percent of Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.*
U.S. unemployment rate based on percent of Civilian Labor Force.

Note: The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1983 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

DECEMBER 1984
(November Data)

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

HIGHLIGHTS

STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE FALLS 19,700 IN NOVEMBER FROM OCTOBER. NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT DOWN FROM PREVIOUS MONTH.

UNEMPLOYMENT DROPS IN NOVEMBER FROM OCTOBER; DOWN 9,400 FROM NOVEMBER 1983.

JOBLESS RATE EASES TO 6.8 PERCENT FROM LAST MONTH'S 7.0 RATE AND 7.6 PERCENT A YEAR AGO.

NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

State employment and unemployment both declined in November from October. More specifically, total employment skidded to 1,465,100, off 15,500 over the 30 day period, while the jobless total slipped 4,200 to 106,600 in November. These changes resulted in a state jobless rate of 6.8 compared to 7.0 percent the month before and 7.6 percent a year ago. By further comparison, the national unemployment rate for November was 6.9 percent, down from 7.0 in October and 8.1 in November 1983.

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OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

Item	Number (In Thousands)			% Chg.	Absolute Change	
	Nov 1984p	Oct 1984r	Nov 1983r	Oct 84 Nov 84	Oct 84 Nov 84	Nov 83 Nov 84
Total Labor Force †	1571.7	1591.4	1525.3	– 1.2	– 19.7	46.4
Unemployment	106.6	110.8	116.0	– 3.8	– 4.2	– 9.4
Unemployment Rate	6.8	7.0	7.6	-----	-----	-----
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Employment	1465.1	1480.6	1409.3	– 1.0	– 15.5	55.8
Agriculture	46.0	56.8	46.4	– 19.0	– 10.8	– 0.4
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	178.3	181.2	188.9	– 1.6	– 2.9	– 10.6
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.6
Wage and Salaried Workers, Total 1/	1186.8	1186.7	1173.8	0.0	0.1	13.0
Manufacturing	175.8	177.9	168.4	– 1.2	– 2.1	7.4
Durable Goods	111.8	113.5	106.0	– 1.5	– 1.7	5.8
Lumber & Wood Products	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	11.0	11.1	10.9	– 0.9	– 0.1	0.1
Primary Metal Industries	4.4	4.6	4.2	– 4.3	– 0.2	0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	17.1	17.4	16.7	– 1.7	– 0.3	0.4
Fab. Structural Metal Products	9.6	9.7	9.8	– 1.0	– 0.1	– 0.2
Machinery Exc. Electrical	33.6	34.2	31.8	– 1.8	– 0.6	1.8
Oil Field Machinery	9.5	9.5	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
General Industrial Machinery	6.7	6.7	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Electrical and Electronic Equip	15.5	15.7	14.6	– 1.3	– 0.2	0.9
Transportation Equipment	22.2	22.3	19.9	– 0.4	– 0.1	2.3
Aircraft & Parts	9.1	9.3	8.0	– 2.2	– 0.2	1.1
Instruments & Related Products	2.0	2.1	1.9	– 4.8	– 0.1	0.1
Nondurable Goods	64.0	64.4	62.4	– 0.6	– 0.4	1.6
Food & Kindred Products	15.3	15.3	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Apparel & Other Textile Products	9.6	9.6	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Paper & Allied Products	3.1	3.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.2
Printing & Publishing	11.2	11.3	11.1	– 0.9	– 0.1	0.1
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.2	6.2	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	8.0	8.3	8.5	– 3.6	– 0.3	– 0.5
Petroleum Refining	7.4	7.7	7.8	– 3.9	– 0.3	– 0.4
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	11.8	11.7	10.9	0.9	0.1	0.9
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.7	7.6	7.1	1.3	0.1	0.6
Mining	73.8	73.6	73.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	70.8	70.6	70.7	0.3	0.2	0.1
Construction	44.4	45.2	50.2	– 1.8	– 0.8	– 5.8
Transportation & Public Utilities Ex	65.0	65.7	67.1	– 1.1	– 0.7	– 2.1
Transportation	33.2	33.9	34.3	– 2.1	– 0.7	– 1.1
Railroad Transportation	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	16.8	17.5	18.2	– 4.0	– 0.7	– 1.4
Communications & Electric, GA	31.8	31.8	32.8	0.0	0.0	– 1.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	293.9	291.7	288.2	0.8	2.2	5.7
Wholesale Trade	75.0	75.1	72.8	– 0.1	– 0.1	2.2
Retail Trade	218.9	216.6	215.4	1.1	2.3	3.5
General Merchandise Stores	31.3	30.2	30.3	3.6	1.1	1.0
Fodd Stores	38.2	37.8	37.8	1.1	0.4	0.4
Automotive Dealers & Service Sta	26.0	26.1	25.1	– 0.4	– 0.1	0.9
Apparel & Accessory Stores	15.9	15.2	15.4	4.6	0.7	0.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	63.2	63.6	62.3	– 0.6	– 0.4	0.9
Banking	21.2	21.3	21.8	– 0.5	– 0.1	– 0.6
Insurance Carriers	9.3	9.4	9.3	– 1.1	– 0.1	0.0
Services	222.0	221.7	217.1	0.1	0.3	4.9
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.8	10.8	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
Personal Services	10.7	10.7	10.9	0.0	0.0	– 0.2
Health Services	69.2	69.0	69.5	0.3	0.2	– 0.3
Total Government	248.7	247.3	247.0	0.6	1.4	1.7
Federal Government	51.3	49.4	48.5	3.8	1.9	2.8
State & Local Government	197.4	197.9	198.5	– 0.3	– 0.5	– 1.1

† *Based on place-of-residence concept.*

1/ *These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1983 benchmark levels. Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.*

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT STABLE OVER MONTH

Nonfarm wage and salary employment was virtually unchanged during the October—November period, totaling 1,186,800 as gains and losses were offsetting. Manufacturing recorded the largest individual loss, down 2,100 with 1,700 fewer jobs in the durable goods sector. Numerous layoffs and plant closings occurred in several areas across the state. Construction was off 800 over the month with both overbuilding and seasonality contributing factors. Transportation-public utilities dropped 700 as trucking and warehousing operations decreased due to layoffs. Finance-insurance-real estate also recorded a loss, down 400 with cutbacks observed in many components.

On the plus side, wholesale-retail trade rose by 2,200 in response to holiday business. Government posted an overall gain of 1,400, 1,900 in federal, outweighing a loss jof 500 in state and local units. Finally, services added 300 and mining netted 200 additions.

Year-ago comparisons showed a 13,000 gain in nonfarm wage and salary employment. Three major industries paced the annual upturn, namely, manufacturing jumped 7,400, wholesale-retail trade added 5,700 and services counted 4,900 more jobs. Government also netted 1,700, as federal employment gained 2,800, while state and local government cut back 1,100 jobs. Finance-insurance-real estate gained 900, while mining edged 300 higher over the past 12 months. In contrast to these gains, construction lost 5,800 jobs and transportation-public utilities dropped 2,100 since November a year ago.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Manufacturing production workers in Oklahoma averaged $10.09 per hour and worked 42.2 hours, thus earning $425.80 in weekly earnings during November. By comparison, the previous month's hourly earnings were $9.71 and the workweek averaged 41.6 hours, thus weekly paychecks totaled $403.94 for that period. Workers in durables and nondurables goods plants received greater weekly paychecks as their hours worked increased and hourly wage rates were higher in November than October. In the durables sector, transportation equipment manufacturing recorded the largest gain in weekly wages, while petroleum refining workers had the largest weekly wage increase among the published nondurables industries as shown on the Table - **Hours and Earnings in Selected Industries,** November 1984, in this publication.

Among five nonmanufacturing industries published on the above referenced table, four of the five showed decreases between October and November. Specifically, public utilities workers averaged higher weekly pay as their workweek and hourly earnings increased in November. Workers in oil and gas extraction, construction, wholesale and retail trade averaged lower weekly earnings during this 30 day period.

Comparisons of all manufacturing workers indicated a 6.0 percent gain in weekly earnings this November versus November 1983. Among the five nonfactory industries, three experienced greater earnings while two were down from a year ago.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment benefits were paid to 17,729 in Oklahoma during the week ending November 24, 1984. This total compared to some 19,722 claimants during the comparable week in October, or a 10.1 percent drop over this 30 day period. Year-ago comparisons showed an impressive improvement as benefits were paid to 25,348 persons during the corresponding 1983 week. This represented a 30.1 percent decrease from November a year ago, reflecting improvement in the labor market occurring over the past year.

Comparisons according to duration of unemployment showed those persons receiving insured jobless payments for over 15 weeks totaled 4,721 or 26.6 percent. By comparison, 6,301 were jobless for less than 5 weeks and 6,707 for 5-14 weeks. Since the length of duration of unemployment is usually indicative of the status of the labor market, those figures point to a stronger job market at this time.

Insured unemployment according to industry attachment showed the largest number of claimants classified in service—3,642—down from 4,230 in October. Manufacturing had the next largest total—3,416—down from 3,620 a month earlier. Contract construction was the third industry in numerical size with 3,305 jobless. This compared to 3,255 in October and partly reflected seasonality. Jobless workers formerly working in mining decreased to 1,894 in November from 2,383 in October. Finally, wholesale-retail trade had 2,661 jobless recipients compared to 3,066 due to hiring for the Christmas holidays.

Insured joblessness classified according to occupation showed that almost 22 percent was comprised of structural workers followed by 16.6 percent each in miscellaneous and clerical. Professional-technical-managerial occupations had the next highest percent of total insured joblessness—14.1 percent. Remaining occupations ranged from 4.0 percent in sales to 9.0 percent in services.

STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE SITUATION

Unemployment rates declined in 41 counties in November, compared to the previous month, while seven were unchanged. On the other hand, rates increased in 29 counties over this 30 day period. Jobless rates eased off in both major metropolitan areas-Oklahoma City and Tulsa. As previously reported, the statewide unemployment rate slipped slightly to 6.8 percent in November from 7.0 percent in October. The national jobless rate also edged down to 6.9 from 7.0 percent between October and November.

The unemployment situation was generally improved from 12 months earlier as 57 counties had lower jobless rates this November compared to November 1983. Sixteen counties showed higher unemployment, while the remaining four were unchanged over the year. Most of the counties with higher unemployment were in the eastern part of the state where jobless rates are traditionally higher. The State rate of 6.8 this November was down from the 7.6 percent a year ago. Nationwide, the 6.9 rate for the latest month was considerably below the November 1983 rate of 8.1 percent.

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

NOVEMBER 1984

Area	Employment	Unemployment	Labor Force	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE Current Month	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE Month Ago	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE Year Ago
UNITED STATES	106,246,000	7,869,000	114,115,000	6.9	7.0	8.1
OKLAHOMA	1,465,100	106,600	1,571,700	6.8	7.0	7.6
Oklahoma City MSA*	468,800	26,700	495,500	5.4	5.6	5.9
Tulsa MSA**	346,100	26,400	372,500	7.1	7.3	8.3
Lawton MSA***	38,100	2,400	40,500	5.9	7.1	6.3
Enid MSA****	29,500	1,900	31,400	6.1	6.3	6.4
Adair	8,090	700	8,790	8.0	8.0	9.3
Alfalfa	3,320	120	3,440	3.5	3.8	3.6
Atoka	4,230	690	4,920	14.0	12.6	11.2
Beaver	3,350	100	3,450	2.9	2.8	2.9
Beckham	10,450	940	11,390	8.3	8.2	12.7
Blaine	5,700	330	6,030	5.5	5.6	8.2
Bryan	13,810	1,310	15,120	8.7	8.1	8.6
Caddo	13,150	1,300	14,450	9.0	9.2	9.2
Canadian	31,725	1,650	33,375	4.9	4.9	5.4
Carter	20,725	1,650	22,375	7.4	7.5	8.7
Cherokee	14,030	1,530	15,560	9.8	9.3	9.0
Choctaw	5,530	920	6,450	14.3	12.8	13.1
Cimarron	1,490	60	1,550	3.9	3.7	4.5
Cleveland	74,850	3,800	78,650	4.8	5.1	5.2
Coal	1,940	320	2,260	14.2	13.6	15.3
Comanche	38,100	2,400	40,500	5.9	7.1	6.3
Cotton	2,660	140	2,800	5.0	4.7	5.4
Craig	7,130	470	7,600	6.2	6.7	6.7
Creek	29,625	2,350	31,975	7.3	7.8	9.3
Custer	15,990	900	16,890	5.3	5.8	7.2
Delaware	10,750	990	11,740	8.4	7.5	7.9
Dewey	3,230	230	3,460	6.6	6.8	8.2
Ellis	2,400	190	2,590	7.3	7.5	7.2
Garfield	29,500	1,900	31,400	6.1	6.3	6.4
Garvin	11,550	970	12,520	7.7	6.8	8.7
Grady	18,700	1,660	20,360	8.2	8.3	8.9
Grant	2,790	110	2,900	3.8	3.7	4.6
Greer	2,840	240	3,080	7.8	5.5	8.1
Harmon	1,740	120	1,860	6.5	6.6	5.0
Harper	1,790	90	1,880	4.8	5.9	8.0
Haskell	5,310	690	6,000	11.5	11.8	11.5
Hughes	5,140	830	5,970	13.9	14.3	15.7
Jackson	10,360	660	11,020	6.0	6.7	7.2
Jefferson	3,680	300	3,980	7.5	7.3	8.9
Johnston	3,870	350	4,220	8.3	8.3	8.0
Kay	25,325	1,550	26,875	5.8	6.2	7.4
Kingfisher	8,160	410	8,570	4.8	4.9	5.5
Kiowa	5,600	390	5,990	6.5	5.9	6.4

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

NOVEMBER 1984

Area	Employment	Unemployment	Labor Force	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE Current Month	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE Month Ago	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE Year Ago
Latimer	3,200	590	3,790	15.6	14.0	16.6
LeFlore	16,690	1,730	18,420	9.4	9.3	9.4
Lincoln	9,620	1,090	10,710	10.2	9.6	9.8
Logan	10,450	840	11,290	7.4	7.4	9.0
Love	2,380	310	2,690	11.5	10.4	9.7
McClain	11,410	640	12,050	5.3	6.2	5.5
McCurtain	13,420	1,620	15,040	10.8	10.1	10.8
McIntosh	5,830	720	6,550	11.0	11.1	11.1
Major	3,780	200	3,980	5.0	5.7	5.9
Marshall	4,100	410	4,510	9.1	7.3	7.7
Mayes	16,200	1,640	17,840	9.2	7.9	7.9
Murray	5,290	490	5,780	8.5	8.4	9.9
Muskogee	28,350	3,150	31,500	10.0	10.5	9.9
Noble	4,950	260	5,210	5.0	5.9	6.3
Nowata	4,760	480	5,240	9.2	9.5	11.6
Okfuskee	3,960	480	4,440	10.8	9.9	12.2
Oklahoma	319,775	18,600	338,375	5.5	5.8	6.1
Okmulgee	13,475	1,500	14,975	10.0	10.0	12.3
Osage	19,750	1,125	20,875	5.4	5.8	5.7
Ottawa	13,275	1,325	14,600	9.1	9.8	9.4
Pawnee	6,380	640	7,020	9.1	9.4	10.8
Payne	32,650	1,325	33,975	3.9	4.1	5.0
Pittsburg	12,325	1,800	14,125	12.7	12.5	13.7
Pontotoc	15,440	1,050	16,490	6.4	5.9	7.0
Pottawatomie	31,050	1,950	33,000	5.9	5.9	6.4
Pushmataha	2,790	490	3,280	14.9	15.0	15.0
Roger Mills	2,930	170	3,100	5.5	5.9	7.5
Rogers	23,310	1,760	25,070	7.0	7.2	8.5
Seminole	11,000	1,240	12,240	10.1	10.5	9.9
Sequoyah	12,610	1,450	14,060	10.3	9.6	7.9
Stephens	20,540	1,460	22,000	6.6	6.7	8.4
Texas	8,300	300	8,600	3.5	3.9	4.0
Tillman	4,430	350	4,780	7.3	7.1	10.6
Tulsa	236,275	18,100	254,375	7.1	7.5	8.6
Wagoner	20,990	1,390	22,380	6.2	6.1	6.4
Washington	25,790	1,050	26,840	3.9	4.2	5.3
Washita	7,790	500	8,290	6.0	6.0	9.2
Woods	5,720	110	5,830	1.9	2.5	3.7
Woodward	15,510	870	16,380	5.3	6.4	8.2

Note: Data shown in this table are preliminary figures.
Components may not add to totals due to rounding.
* *Oklahoma City MSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.*
** *Tulsa MSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Mayes, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.*
*** *Lawton MSA includes Comanche County only.*
**** *Enid MSA includes Garfield County only.*

HOURS AND EARNINGS

IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES

NOVEMBER 1984

INDUSTRY GROUP	Average Weekly Earnings Nov 1984p	Average Weekly Earnings Oct 1984r	Average Weekly Earnings Nov 1983r	Average Weekly Hours Nov 1984p	Average Weekly Hours Oct 1984r	Average Weekly Hours Nov 1983r	Average Hourly Earnings Nov 1984p	Average Hourly Earnings Oct 1984r	Average Hourly Earnings Nov 1983r
Manufacturing	**$425.80**	**$403.94**	**$401.70**	**42.2**	**41.6**	**41.8**	**$10.09**	**$ 9.71**	**$ 9.61**
Durable Goods	**445.05**	**428.13**	**421.46**	**43.0**	**42.6**	**42.4**	**10.35**	**10.05**	**9.94**
Stone, Clay & Glass	430.56	435.16	409.78	41.6	43.0	41.9	10.35	10.12	9.78
Primary Metals	400.18	395.17	404.71	42.8	42.4	43.1	9.35	9.32	9.39
Fabricated Metals	378.62	377.81	398.16	40.8	40.8	42.0	9.28	9.26	9.48
Fabricated Structural Metals	394.31	371.21	436.43	43.0	41.2	44.9	9.17	9.01	9.72
Machinery, Except Electrical	433.92	439.36	353.33	45.2	46.2	40.8	9.60	9.51	8.66
Oil Field Machinery	432.68	438.88	401.76	40.1	41.6	40.5	10.79	10.55	9.92
Electric & Electronic Equipment	441.70	434.66	412.58	42.8	42.2	44.7	10.32	10.30	9.23
Transportation Equipment	578.16	484.51	600.27	43.9	39.2	44.3	13.17	12.36	13.55
Instruments & Related Products	411.95	409.19	429.89	43.5	43.3	41.9	9.47	9.45	10.26
Nondurable Goods	**387.73**	**359.00**	**368.10**	**40.6**	**39.8**	**40.9**	**9.55**	**9.02**	**9.00**
Food & Kindred Products	326.68	312.38	333.34	41.3	40.1	40.9	7.91	7.79	8.15
Apparel & Other Textiles	180.53	182.74	176.60	37.3	37.6	37.1	4.84	4.86	4.76
Paper & Allied Products	412.76	399.56	417.49	41.4	39.6	43.9	9.97	10.09	9.51
Printing & Publishing	402.75	385.35	383.35	42.8	42.3	41.0	9.41	9.11	9.35
Newspapers & Periodicals	424.97	416.99	390.34	43.1	42.9	40.2	9.86	9.72	9.71
Petroleum Refining	531.84	490.49	527.24	40.2	38.5	43.9	13.23	12.74	12.01
Nonmanufacturing									
Construction	424.15	429.01	417.28	38.7	38.1	36.7	10.96	11.26	11.37
Oil & Gas Extraction	445.01	470.85	438.24	43.8	43.8	41.5	10.16	10.75	10.56
Public Utilities	501.19	472.65	468.52	42.8	41.1	40.6	11.71	11.50	11.54
Wholesale Trade	349.84	357.48	366.62	39.8	39.5	40.2	8.79	9.05	9.12
Retail Trade*	190.64	194.06	217.42	31.1	31.3	33.5	6.13	6.20	6.49

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 128,500 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1983 benchmark.*

Above industries have been classified according to the **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.**

*p-Preliminary; r-Revised. *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

1967 = 100

	ALL URBAN CONSUMERS		URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS	
ANNUAL AVERAGES AND CHANGES 1980 - 1983*				
Year	Index	Percent Change From Previous Year	Index	Percent Change From Previous Year
1980	246.8	13.5	247.0	13.5
1981	272.4	10.4	272.3	10.2
1982	289.1	6.1	288.6	6.0
1983	298.4	3.2	297.4	3.0

MONTH AND YEAR-AGO CHANGES								
Year	Nov Index	Oct Index	% Change Month Ago	% Change Year Ago	Nov Index	Oct Index	% Change Month Ago	% Change Year Ago
1984	315.3	315.3	0	4.0	311.9	312.2	– 0.1	3.5

* Change less than one-tenth of one percent.

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES*

United States and Oklahoma

1981 - 1984

MONTH	1981				1982				1983				1984				MONTH
	RATES				RATES				RATES				RATES				
	Unadj.		Seas. Adj.		Unadj.		Seas. Adj.		Unadj.		Seas. Adj.		Unadj.		Seas. Adj.		
	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	
Jan.	8.2	4.4	7.5	4.0	9.4	4.4	8.6	4.0	11.4	9.1	10.3	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.0	7.9	Jan.
Feb.	8.0	4.0	7.4	3.8	9.6	4.3	8.8	4.0	11.3	10.1	10.2	9.7	3.4	8.2	7.8	7.7	Feb.
Mar.	7.7	3.6	7.3	3.7	9.5	4.1	9.0	4.2	10.8	10.1	10.2	10.2	8.1	7.7	7.8	7.8	Mar.
Apr.	7.0	3.4	7.2	3.5	9.2	4.3	9.3	4.4	10.0	9.8	10.1	10.0	7.6	7.1	7.8	7.3	Apr.
May	7.1	3.3	7.5	3.4	9.1	4.6	9.4	4.8	9.8	10.2	9.9	10.3	7.2	6.8	7.5	6.9	May
June	7.7	3.5	7.4	3.3	9.8	5.2	9.5	5.1	10.2	10.0	9.8	9.7	7.4	6.6	7.1	6.3	June
July	7.3	3.4	7.2	3.3	9.8	5.8	9.8	5.7	9.4	9.6	9.3	9.4	7.5	6.6	7.5	6.5	July
Aug.	7.2	3.1	7.4	3.3	9.6	5.8	9.9	6.1	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.5	7.3	6.8	7.5	7.2	Aug.
Sept.	7.3	3.3	7.6	3.5	9.7	6.5	10.2	6.9	8.8	8.3	9.1	8.7	7.1	6.6	7.4	7.0	Sept.
Oct.	7.5	3.6	8.0	3.7	9.9	7.2	10.5	7.4	8.4	7.9	8.7	8.1	7.0	7.0	7.4	7.1	Oct.
Nov.	7.9	3.8	8.3	3.8	10.4	7.9	10.7	7.9	8.1	7.6	8.3	7.6	6.9	6.8	7.2	6.8	Nov.
Dec.	8.3	3.8	8.6	3.8	10.5	8.4	10.8	8.5	8.0	7.1	8.1	7.2					Dec.
ANNUAL AVERAGE	7.5	3.6	——	——	9.5	5.7	——	——	9.5	9.0	——	——					ANNUAL AVERAGE

* Based on percent of Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.

U.S. unemployment rate based on percent of Civilian Labor Force.

Note: The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1983 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

JANUARY 1985
(December Data)

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

HIGHLIGHTS

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT NOMINALLY LOWER IN DECEMBER FROM NOVEMBER.

UNEMPLOYMENT RISES CONTRA-SEASONALLY IN DECEMBER FROM THE PREVIOUS MONTH.

DECEMBER'S JOBLESS RATE RISES TO 7.1 FROM 6.9 OVER THIS 30 DAY PERIOD.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT INCREASED BY 3,200 JOBS BETWEEN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Total employment based on a place-of-residence concept, dropped to 1,426,600 in December, down 2,700 from November's revised total. This marked the second year of decline for this period since the 1982 recession. While employment declined, unemployment increased to 111,700, up 2,900 from the previous month as a result of changes in these labor force components, the December unemployment rate rose to 7.1 percent, up from a revised 6.9 percent in November.

Year-ago comparisons showed this December's employment total some 57,700 greater than the corresponding 1983 month. Unemployment was up 4,700 from the same year-earlier period although this month's 7.1 rate was unchanged.

National labor market figures for December showed that 106,049,000 persons were employed and 7,978,000 were jobless for an unemployment rate of 7.0 percent. Consequently, Oklahoma's 7.1 rate stood just above U.S. unemployment.

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OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

Item	Number (In Thousands)			% Chg.	Absolute Change	
	Dec 1984p	Nov 1984r	Dec 1983r	Nov 84 Dec 84	Nov 84 Dec 84	Dec 83 Dec 84
Total Labor Force †	1574.3	1574.1	1511.9	*	0.2	62.4
Unemployment	111.7	108.8	107.0	2.7	2.9	4.7
Unemployment Rate	7.1	6.9	7.1	----	----	----
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	7.2	6.9	7.2	----	----	----
Total Employment	1462.6	1465.3	1404.9	– 0.2	– 2.7	57.7
Agriculture	42.3	46.0	42.7	– 8.0	– 3.7	– 0.4
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	179.1	178.4	186.8	0.4	0.7	– 7.7
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	– 2.5
Wage and Salaried Workers, Total 1/	1191.0	1187.8	1181.0	0.3	3.2	10.0
Manufacturing	174.7	176.2	169.1	– 0.9	– 1.5	5.6
Durable Goods	111.3	112.2	106.8	– 0.8	– 0.9	4.5
Lumber & Wood Products	2.6	2.7	2.6	– 3.7	– 0.1	0.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	11.0	11.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.1
Primary Metal Industries	4.4	4.5	4.2	– 2.2	– 0.1	0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	17.1	17.1	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.3
Fab. Structural Metal Products	9.6	9.6	9.8	0.0	0.0	– 0.2
Machinery Exc. Electrical	33.4	33.8	31.7	– 1.2	– 0.4	1.7
Oil Field Machinery	9.3	9.5	9.2	– 2.1	– 0.2	0.1
General Industrial Machinery	6.7	6.7	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.8
Electrical and Electronic Equip	15.6	15.6	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Transportation Equipment	21.9	22.2	20.2	– 1.4	– 0.3	1.7
Aircraft & Parts	8.8	9.1	8.1	– 3.3	– 0.3	0.7
Instruments & Related Products	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	63.4	64.0	62.3	– 0.9	– 0.6	1.1
Food & Kindred Products	15.2	15.3	14.7	– 0.7	– 0.1	0.5
Apparel & Other Textile Products	9.3	9.7	9.3	– 4.1	– 0.4	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.2	0.1	0.2
Printing & Publishing	11.2	11.1	11.1	0.9	0.1	0.1
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.2	6.2	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	7.8	8.0	8.5	– 2.5	– 0.2	– 0.7
Petroleum Refining	7.2	7.4	7.9	– 2.7	– 0.2	– 0.7
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	11.8	11.8	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.7	7.7	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.5
Mining	75.1	74.8	74.7	0.4	0.3	0.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	72.2	71.7	71.9	0.7	0.5	0.3
Construction	43.7	44.6	48.8	– 2.0	– 0.9	– 5.1
Transportation & Public Utilities Ex	65.1	65.0	66.8	0.2	0.1	– 1.7
Transportation	33.3	33.3	33.9	0.0	0.0	– 0.6
Railroad Transportation	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Trucking & Warehousing	16.8	16.9	17.9	– 0.6	– 0.1	– 1.1
Communications & Electric, GA	31.8	31.7	32.9	0.3	0.1	– 1.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	299.2	294.1	293.1	1.7	5.1	6.1
Wholesale Trade	75.4	75.2	73.4	0.3	0.2	2.0
Retail Trade	223.8	218.9	219.7	2.2	4.9	4.1
General Merchandise Stores	33.6	31.4	32.3	7.0	2.2	1.3
Fodd Stores	38.3	38.1	37.7	0.5	0.2	0.6
Automotive Dealers & Service Sta	26.1	26.0	25.4	0.4	0.1	0.7
Apparel & Accessory Stores	16.8	15.9	16.6	5.7	0.9	0.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	63.7	63.3	62.5	0.6	0.4	1.2
Banking	21.3	21.2	21.8	0.5	0.1	– 0.5
Insurance Carriers	9.4	9.4	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Services	220.5	221.5	217.2	– 0.5	– 1.0	3.3
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.1	10.3	10.4	– 1.9	– 0.2	– 0.3
Personal Services	10.7	10.8	10.9	– 0.9	– 0.1	– 0.2
Health Services	68.6	68.9	69.3	– 0.4	– 0.3	– 0.7
Total Government	249.0	248.3	248.8	0.3	0.7	0.2
Federal Government	49.9	49.9	48.9	0.0	0.0	1.0
State & Local Government	199.1	198.4	199.9	0.4	0.7	– 0.8

* *Less than one-tenth of one percent.*

† *Based on place-of-residence concept.*

1/ *These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1983 benchmark levels. Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.*

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT RISES IN DECEMBER

December nonfarm wage and salary employment totaled 1,191,000, up 3,200 from the revised total of 1,187,800 in November. Not surprisingly, the dominant increase occurred in trade as retailers added 4,900 workers for the Christmas shopping season. During this November—December period four other major industries also contributed to the nonagricultural employment situation. These industries were government, mining, transportation-public utilities and service where gains ranged from 100 to 700 jobs. Meanwhile, the three remaining major industry divisions experienced payroll reductions in December. Manufacturing cut back 1,500 overall as plant closings and temporary layoffs occurred in numerous establishments. Service employment dropped by 1,000 due to small reductions in many firms. Construction jobs slipped 900 over the 30 day period, partly attributed to seasonality.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment increased 10,000 in December when compared to the corresponding 1983 month. The increase over the year was centered in trade and manufacturing. Trade employment was up 6,100 as most major retail components added workers. The wholesale sector had only a minimal gain. Factory employment advanced 5,600 with numerous manufacturing industries adding jobs. Largest gains were additions in nonelectrical machinery and transportation equipment of 1,700 workers each. Service employment also advanced moderately over the year recording a gain of 3,300 jobs largely concentrated in establishments engaged in business and miscellaneous recreational services. Smaller year-to-year additions were also observed in mining, finance-insurance-real estate and government.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Manufacturing production workers in Oklahoma factories averaged a 40.2 hour workweek in December, down 1.7 hours from the previous month. Hourly earnings edged up to $9.84 from $9.82 in November. As a result of these changes, manufacturing pay dropped to $395.57, off $15.89 in weekly earnings. Within the manufacturing industry, those employed in durable goods production averaged a shorter workweek—40.5 hours compared to 42.6—and sustained a 5 cent hourly wage rate reduction. Consequently, weekly earnings tumbled to $408.65, down from November's $431.96 weekly average. In the nondurables sector of manufacturing, weekly earnings rose fractionally higher to $372.93 or 63 cents more as pay per hour increased 20 cents, while hours worked declined by .8 hours.

Hours and earnings are surveyed in five major nonmanufacturing industries as shown in the **Hours and Earnings Table for Selected Industries** in this issue. These data indicate that weekly earnings increased for four of these five industries; namely, oil and gas extraction, public utilities, wholesale-trade and retail trade (excluding eating and drinking places). The largest increase occurred for oil and gas extraction workers as their weekly pay rose $23.04 due to a longer workweek at more pay per hour. Gains in the other three were small-to-moderate. Construction was the industry that registered a drop in weekly earnings as the workweek slipped to 36.5 from 38.6 hours and pay per hour increased to $11.19 or 27 cents more.

Year-ago comparisons for hours and earnings disclosed virtually no change in the average weekly paychecks of manufacturing production workers this December from the comparative period of 1983. Among the nonfactory industries, construction and retail trade had smaller weekly earnings this December, while oil and gas extraction, public utilities and wholesale trade workers had greater average pay.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

The number of persons receiving unemployment benefits in the week ending December 22, 1984 totaled 24,075, a substantial increase over the comparable week in November. In addition, some 2,600 individuals were receiving federal supplemental payments (FSC), available to persons whose regular state benefits expire. This latest figure also represented an increase since November, but was sharply below a year ago when 9,000 were receiving these payments. This was the largest insured jobless total since early in 1984 and indicated a tighter labor market. Those formerly employed in manufacturing constituted the largest number, 5,176 or 21.5 percent of the total receiving benefit payments. Contract construction was the industry with the next largest number of insured jobless, 4,743 or 19.7 percent, while those persons classified in wholesale-reatil trade comprised 3,557 or 14.8 percent. Mining, reflecting conditions in that industry, had 2,403 or 10.0 percent of total insured unemployment.

Insured joblessness viewed according to occupational attachment showed 23.2 percent of the total employed in structural work, while 3,964 or 16.5 percent were classified as miscellaneous workers. Those formerly employed in clerical occupations comprised 3,698 or 15.4 percent of the insured jobless total, while professional-technical-managerial employees accounted for 3,304 or 13.7 percent. Service occupations were another category with a sizeable number receiving unemployment benefits—2,203 or 9.2 percent. Finally, insured joblessness in remaining occupations ranged from 1.0 percent to 8.1 percent.

Insured unemployment based on duration totaled 8,562 for those receiving benefit payments for less than 5 weeks to 5,702 for the 15 weeks and longer group. Those recipients receiving unemployment compensation for 5-14 weeks constituted the largest number, 9,811 in December.

STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE SITUATION

Unemployment rates went up in 43 Oklahoma counties and the two largest metropolitan areas—Oklahoma City and Tulsa—from November to December. Conversely, jobless rates declined in 31 counties, while rates were unchanged in the remaining three. Unemployment rates during December were in double digit figures in 18 counties.

Statewide unemployment increased from 6.9 percent of the labor force in November to 7.1 percent in December, the same figure recorded in December 1983. By comparison, the national jobless rate was 7.0 percent in December, up from 6.9 percent in November.

Year-ago comparisons indicated that unemployment was higher this December over the corresponding 1983 period in 31 counties, but was lower in 46 counties. Joblessness was up in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area to 5.8 percent compared to 5.3 a year ago. By contrast, Tulsa's unemployment rate slipped to 7.3 from 7.8 percent over this 12 month period.

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

DECEMBER 1984

Area	Employment	Unemployment	Labor Force	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
UNITED STATES	106,049,000	7,978,000	114,027,000	7.0	6.9	8.0
OKLAHOMA	1,462,600	111,700	1,574,300	7.1	6.9	7.1
Oklahoma City MSA*	468,200	28,900	497,100	5.8	5.5	5.3
Tulsa MSA**	345,300	27,300	372,600	7.3	7.2	7.8
Lawton MSA***	38,300	2,525	40,825	6.2	6.0	5.9
Enid MSA****	29,500	2,000	31,500	6.3	6.2	5.3
Adair	7,840	650	8,490	7.7	8.2	9.0
Alfalfa	3,290	120	3,410	3.5	3.8	5.8
Atoka	4,220	720	4,490	14.6	14.1	10.8
Beaver	3,260	100	3,360	3.0	2.9	2.7
Beckham	10,510	920	11,430	8.0	8.4	11.0
Blaine	5,650	350	6,000	5.8	5.8	6.9
Bryan	14,300	1,170	15,470	7.6	8.6	8.1
Caddo	12,980	1,330	14,310	9.3	9.2	8.2
Canadian	31,675	1,725	33,400	5.2	5.1	4.7
Carter	21,025	1,650	22,675	7.3	7.4	7.8
Cherokee	13,920	1,510	15,430	9.8	10.0	8.9
Choctaw	5,540	870	6,410	13.6	14.5	13.3
Cimarron	1,420	60	1,480	4.1	4.0	4.4
Cleveland	74,750	3,900	78,650	5.0	4.9	4.6
Coal	1,930	330	2,260	14.6	14.4	15.6
Comanche	38,300	2,525	40,825	6.2	6.0	5.9
Cotton	2,650	120	2,770	4.3	5.1	4.7
Craig	7,140	570	7,710	7.4	6.3	6.8
Creek	29,550	2,425	31,975	7.6	7.5	9.2
Custer	15,580	990	16,570	6.0	5.5	6.3
Delaware	10,380	1,080	11,460	9.4	8.7	8.7
Dewey	3,290	240	3,530	6.8	6.6	7.3
Ellis	2,370	210	2,580	8.1	7.4	8.3
Garfield	29,500	2,000	31,500	6.3	6.2	5.3
Garvin	11,520	1,080	12,600	8.6	7.8	7.7
Grady	18,820	1,630	20,450	8.0	8.3	7.9
Grant	2,760	110	2,870	3.8	3.6	4.4
Greer	2,850	190	3,040	6.3	7.7	6.9
Harmon	1,770	110	1,880	5.9	6.5	5.1
Harper	1,750	80	1,830	4.4	4.9	7.0
Haskell	5,150	710	5,860	12.1	11.7	11.1
Hughes	5,060	830	5,890	14.1	14.1	14.5
Jackson	10,470	810	11,280	7.2	5.9	6.8
Jefferson	3,510	270	3,780	7.1	7.4	8.8
Johnston	3,860	360	4,220	8.5	8.4	7.8
Kay	25,150	1,875	27,025	6.9	5.8	7.1
Kingfisher	8,170	370	8,540	4.3	4.8	4.9
Kiowa	5,710	360	6,070	5.9	6.6	6.2

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

DECEMBER 1984

Area	Employment	Unemployment	Labor Force	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
Latimer	3,190	670	3,860	17.4	16.2	14.3
LeFlore	16,620	1,400	18,020	7.8	9.5	8.7
Lincoln	9,720	1,310	11,030	11.9	10.4	10.0
Logan	10,360	890	11,250	7.9	7.6	8.5
Love	2,540	290	2,830	10.2	11.7	9.0
McClain	11,390	660	12,050	5.5	5.4	4.7
McCurtain	13,530	1,800	15,330	11.7	10.9	10.4
McIntosh	5,900	750	6,650	11.3	11.4	10.7
Major	3,730	210	3,940	5.3	5.0	5.5
Marshall	4,090	390	4,480	8.7	9.2	7.1
Mayes	16,160	2,150	18,310	11.7	9.4	9.7
Murray	5,290	490	5,780	8.5	8.6	9.2
Muskogee	28,400	3,275	31,675	10.3	10.1	10.7
Noble	4,960	300	5,260	5.7	5.2	5.6
Nowata	4,740	460	5,200	8.8	9.2	10.9
Okfuskee	3,930	480	4,410	10.9	10.8	10.6
Oklahoma	319,350	20,650	340,000	6.1	5.6	5.4
Okmulgee	13,525	1,600	15,125	10.6	10.1	11.9
Osage	19,700	1,075	20,775	5.2	5.5	5.5
Ottawa	13,225	1,550	14,775	10.5	9.1	9.0
Pawnee	6,380	670	7,050	9.5	9.4	9.9
Payne	32,825	1,550	34,375	4.5	3.9	4.6
Pittsburg	12,275	1,950	14,225	13.7	12.9	14.1
Pontotoc	15,450	1,020	16,470	6.2	6.4	6.8
Pottawatomie	31,000	1,925	32,925	5.8	6.0	6.3
Pushmataha	2,700	490	3,190	15.4	15.0	16.2
Roger Mills	2,790	190	2,980	6.4	5.6	6.7
Rogers	23,260	2,010	25,270	8.0	7.2	9.9
Seminole	11,120	1,520	12,640	12.0	11.3	9.7
Sequoyah	12,560	1,240	13,800	9.0	10.4	8.5
Stephens	20,220	1,410	21,630	6.5	6.7	8.1
Texas	8,260	280	8,540	3.3	3.6	3.6
Tillman	4,380	370	4,750	7.8	7.8	9.1
Tulsa	235,675	18,325	254,000	7.2	7.3	7.7
Wagoner	20,930	1,290	22,220	5.8	6.1	6.1
Washington	25,660	1,120	26,780	4.2	3.9	4.6
Washita	7,910	500	8,410	5.9	6.1	7.8
Woods	5,690	160	5,850	2.7	2.8	3.0
Woodward	15,560	950	16,510	5.8	5.3	7.2

Note: Data shown in this table are preliminary figures.
Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

* *Oklahoma City MSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.*

** *Tulsa MSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Mayes, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.*

*** *Lawton MSA includes Comanche County only.*

**** *Enid MSA includes Garfield County only.*

HOURS AND EARNINGS

IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES

DECEMBER 1984

INDUSTRY GROUP	Average Weekly Earnings Dec 1984p	Nov 1984r	Dec 1983r	Average Weekly Hours Dec 1984p	Nov 1984r	Dec 1983r	Average Hourly Earnings Dec 1984p	Nov 1984r	Dec 1983r
Manufacturing	**$395.57**	**$411.46**	**$395.65**	**40.2**	**41.9**	**41.3**	**$ 9.84**	**$ 9.82**	**$ 9.58**
Durable Goods	**408.65**	**431.96**	**409.08**	**40.5**	**42.6**	**41.7**	**10.09**	**10.14**	**9.81**
Stone, Clay & Glass	417.36	433.05	427.12	41.2	41.8	43.1	10.13	10.36	9.91
Primary Metals	382.27	395.41	419.52	42.1	42.2	44.3	9.08	9.37	9.47
Fabricated Metals	401.21	375.03	384.05	42.1	40.5	40.9	9.53	9.26	9.39
Fabricated Structural Metals	396.95	384.93	399.83	43.1	42.3	42.4	9.21	9.10	9.43
Machinery, Except Electrical	371.89	436.39	353.79	38.3	45.6	40.9	9.71	9.57	8.65
Oil Field Machinery	423.71	432.02	414.17	40.2	40.3	41.5	10.54	10.72	9.98
Electric & Electronic Equipment	442.55	437.93	431.57	42.8	42.6	42.9	10.34	10.28	10.06
Transportation Equipment	471.21	509.21	517.91	39.3	40.9	41.7	11.99	12.45	12.42
Instruments & Related Products	427.35	410.56	429.84	46.2	43.4	42.1	9.25	9.46	10.21
Nondurable Goods	**372.93**	**372.30**	**371.08**	**39.8**	**40.6**	**40.6**	**9.37**	**9.17**	**9.14**
Food & Kindred Products	327.29	329.89	317.24	41.8	41.6	41.2	7.83	7.93	7.70
Apparel & Other Textiles	182.16	179.19	171.11	37.1	37.1	36.1	4.91	4.83	4.74
Paper & Allied Products	407.84	411.93	429.71	40.3	41.4	44.3	10.12	9.95	9.70
Printing & Publishing	399.43	406.93	377.06	40.8	42.7	40.5	9.79	9.53	9.31
Newspapers & Periodicals	408.66	424.54	394.88	42.0	43.1	40.5	9.73	9.85	9.75
Petroleum Refining	518.01	530.64	532.44	35.7	40.2	43.5	14.51	13.20	12.24
Nonmanufacturing									
Construction	408.44	421.51	440.82	36.5	38.6	38.1	11.19	10.92	11.57
Oil & Gas Extraction	479.36	456.32	446.02	44.8	43.5	42.6	10.70	10.49	10.47
Public Utilities	492.44	488.04	455.63	40.9	42.0	40.5	12.04	11.62	11.25
Wholesale Trade	359.79	354.00	370.64	39.8	40.0	40.2	9.04	8.85	9.22
Retail Trade*	195.87	190.95	228.71	31.9	31.1	34.6	6.14	6.14	6.61

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 127,100 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1983 benchmark.*

Above industries have been classified according to the **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.**

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. **Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: *Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.*

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

OKLAHOMA DECEMBER 1984 *

I. INDUSTRY ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

INDUSTRY	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE†											
			Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	24,075	100.0	15,364	8,711	8,562	9,811	5,702	20,645	7,254	8,518	4,873	2,035	716	800	519	659	178	274	207
Mining	2,403	10.0	2,084	319	710	1,145	548	2,303	667	1,108	528	36	8	18	10	30	9	14	7
Contract Construction	4,783	19.9	4,359	424	1,620	2,145	1,018	4,230	1,435	1,906	889	344	91	170	83	127	38	51	38
Manufacturing, Total	5,176	21.5	3,055	2,121	2,175	1,936	1,065	4,180	1,727	1,574	879	405	191	140	74	141	46	59	36
Food & Kindred Products	296	1.2	188	108	137	92	67	234	104	75	55	36	13	12	11	14	8	5	1
Apparel & Related Products	776	3.2	77	699	316	277	183	418	192	125	101	29	9	15	5	29	7	8	14
Lumber & Wood Products	172	.7	131	41	74	67	31	146	55	63	28	10	7	3	0	7	4	0	3
Printing & Publishing	106	.4	58	48	41	36	29	93	36	32	25	8	3	2	3	3	0	2	1
Refining	268	1.1	192	76	81	130	57	244	74	118	52	11	4	3	4	4	0	3	1
Stone, Clay & Glass	322	1.3	206	116	141	124	57	273	124	105	44	41	13	17	11	5	2	2	1
Primary Metal Products	259	1.1	218	41	113	93	53	234	102	81	51	15	6	7	2	8	4	4	0
Fabricated Metal Products	844	3.5	684	160	254	365	225	756	219	329	208	46	19	19	8	28	5	15	8
Machinery, except Electrical	202	.8	164	38	92	70	40	185	81	65	39	13	7	5	1	0	0	0	0
Electrical Machinery	637	2.6	282	355	369	218	50	525	289	192	44	74	55	15	4	13	6	5	2
Transportation Equipment	321	1.3	228	93	154	109	58	261	121	93	47	23	10	6	7	2	0	1	1
All Other Manufacturing	973	4.0	627	346	403	355	215	811	330	296	185	99	45	36	18	28	10	14	4
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,522	6.3	1,200	322	539	674	309	1,346	484	593	269	148	40	69	39	6	2	3	1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,557	14.8	1,687	1,870	1,273	1,417	867	3,160	1,121	1,274	765	304	103	120	81	48	15	17	16
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	711	3.0	226	485	235	291	185	640	206	267	167	51	14	20	17	5	3	2	0
Services	4,743	19.7	1,986	2,757	1,605	1,773	1,365	3,909	1,312	1,481	1,116	572	205	197	170	199	47	81	71
State Government	238	1.0	108	130	61	99	78	178	49	68	61	36	9	17	10	21	1	14	6
All Other	942	3.9	659	283	344	331	267	699	253	247	199	139	55	49	35	82	17	33	32

See footnotes at end of table.

7

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

OKLAHOMA DECEMBER 1984 *

II. MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE†											
			Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**24,075**	**100.0**	**15,364**	**8,711**	**8,562**	**9,811**	**5,702**	**20,645**	**7,254**	**8,518**	**4,873**	**2,035**	**716**	**800**	**519**	**659**	**178**	**274**	**207**
Professional, Technical & Managerial	3,304	13.7	1,840	1,464	1,116	1,328	860	2,991	993	1,224	774	183	68	59	56	81	20	35	26
Clerical	3,698	15.4	571	3,127	1,147	1,420	1,131	3,284	1,002	1,270	1,012	289	86	112	91	74	17	30	27
Sales	985	4.1	596	389	353	399	233	918	331	369	218	49	13	23	13	12	4	7	1
Service	2,203	9.2	799	1,404	799	820	584	1,630	594	613	423	451	162	166	123	88	24	33	31
Farming, Fishery, Forestry & Related	247	1.0	203	44	91	103	53	209	84	83	42	10	2	3	5	24	2	16	6
Processing	611	2.5	455	156	255	271	85	512	219	229	64	53	14	23	16	33	17	12	4
Machine Trades	1,461	6.1	1,296	165	533	612	316	1,262	446	536	280	112	50	44	18	45	14	20	11
Bench Work	1,947	8.1	644	1,303	882	711	354	1,331	611	485	235	205	108	71	26	60	12	22	26
Structural Work	5,584	23.2	5,273	311	1,905	2,467	1,212	4,939	1,683	2,184	1,072	401	116	198	87	162	49	67	46
Miscellaneous	4,035	16.8	3,687	348	1,481	1,680	874	3,569	1,291	1,525	753	282	97	101	84	80	19	32	29

III. AGE AND SEX BY DURATION AND RACE

AGE AND SEX	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT					DURATION BY RACE†											
			Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**24,075**	**100.0**	**8,562**	**9,811**	**5,702**	**20,645**	**7,254**	**8,518**	**4,873**	**2,035**	**716**	**800**	**519**	**659**	**178**	**274**	**207**
Under 22	1,611	6.7	679	636	296	1,423	605	557	261	112	34	52	26	31	8	17	6
22-24	2,713	11.3	1,049	1,133	531	2,321	878	999	444	257	114	89	54	65	17	27	21
25-34	8,660	36.0	3,159	3,499	2,002	7,299	2,651	2,980	1,668	876	320	325	231	244	71	106	67
35-44	5,482	22.8	1,916	2,228	1,338	4,677	1,592	1,947	1,138	426	142	173	111	180	53	60	67
45-54	3,366	14.0	1,060	1,446	860	2,960	926	1,273	761	204	60	96	48	96	21	44	33
55 and over	2,243	9.3	699	869	675	1,965	602	762	601	160	46	65	49	41	8	20	13
Male-Total	**15,364**	**63.8**	**5,568**	**6,549**	**3,247**	**13,389**	**4,818**	**5,771**	**2,800**	**1,247**	**426**	**530**	**291**	**423**	**116**	**178**	**129**
Under 22	1,077	4.5	459	435	183	957	417	380	160	75	24	33	18	27	6	16	5
22-24	1,826	7.6	716	796	314	1,602	624	709	269	150	65	61	24	39	7	16	16
25-34	5,687	23.6	2,123	2,406	1,158	4,882	1,823	2,091	968	523	184	208	131	171	52	72	47
35-44	3,328	13.8	1,167	1,425	736	2,871	978	1,256	637	265	87	117	61	110	35	40	35
45-54	2,039	8.5	645	918	476	1,822	572	831	419	125	32	60	33	57	13	25	19
55 and over	1,407	5.8	458	569	380	1,255	404	504	347	109	34	51	24	19	3	9	7
Female-Total	**8,711**	**36.2**	**2,994**	**3,262**	**2,455**	**7,256**	**2,436**	**2,747**	**2,073**	**788**	**290**	**270**	**228**	**236**	**62**	**96**	**78**
Under 22	534	2.2	220	201	113	466	188	177	101	37	10	19	8	4	2	1	1
22-24	887	3.7	333	337	217	719	254	290	175	107	49	28	30	26	10	11	5
25-34	2,973	12.3	1,036	1,093	844	2,417	828	889	700	353	136	117	100	73	19	34	20
35-44	2,154	8.9	749	803	602	1,806	614	691	501	161	55	56	50	70	18	20	32
45-54	1,327	5.5	415	528	384	1,138	354	442	342	79	28	36	15	41	8	19	14
55 and over	836	3.5	241	300	295	710	198	258	254	51	12	14	25	22	5	11	6

** Based on data for week of December 16-22, 1984.*

† Figures for White, Black and Indian will not add to totals due to other non-white and persons for which information was not available.

8

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

1967 = 100

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS			URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS	
ANNUAL AVERAGES AND CHANGES 1980 - 1983*				
Year	Index	Percent Change From Previous Year	Index	Percent Change From Previous Year
1980	246.8	13.5	247.0	13.5
1981	272.4	10.4	272.3	10.2
1982	289.1	6.1	288.6	6.0
1983	298.4	3.2	297.4	3.0

MONTH AND YEAR-AGO CHANGES								
Year	Dec Index	Nov Index	% Change Month Ago	% Change Year Ago	Dec Index	Nov Index	% Change Month Ago	% Change Year Ago
1984	315.5	315.3	*	4.0	312.2	311.9	.1	3.5

* *Change less than one-tenth of one percent.*

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES*

United States and Oklahoma

1981 - 1984

MONTH	1981				1982				1983				1984				MONTH
	RATES				RATES				RATES				RATES				
	Unadj.		Seas. Adj.		Unadj.		Seas. Adj.		Unadj.		Seas. Adj.		Unadj.		Seas. Adj.		
	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	
Jan.	8.2	4.4	7.5	4.0	9.4	4.4	8.6	4.0	11.4	9.1	10.3	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.0	7.9	Jan.
Feb.	8.0	4.0	7.4	3.8	9.6	4.3	8.8	4.0	11.3	10.1	10.2	9.7	8.4	8.2	7.8	7.7	Feb.
Mar.	7.7	3.6	7.3	3.7	9.5	4.1	9.0	4.2	10.8	10.1	10.2	10.2	8.1	7.7	7.8	7.8	Mar.
Apr.	7.0	3.4	7.2	3.5	9.2	4.3	9.3	4.4	10.0	9.8	10.1	10.0	7.6	7.1	7.8	7.3	Apr.
May	7.1	3.3	7.5	3.4	9.1	4.6	9.4	4.8	9.8	10.2	9.9	10.3	7.2	6.8	7.5	6.9	May
June	7.7	3.5	7.4	3.3	9.8	5.2	9.5	5.1	10.2	10.0	9.8	9.7	7.4	6.6	7.1	6.3	June
July	7.3	3.4	7.2	3.3	9.8	5.8	9.8	5.7	9.4	9.6	9.3	9.4	7.5	6.6	7.5	6.5	July
Aug.	7.2	3.1	7.4	3.3	9.6	5.8	9.9	6.1	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.5	7.3	6.8	7.5	7.2	Aug.
Sept.	7.3	3.3	7.6	3.5	9.7	6.5	10.2	6.9	8.8	8.3	9.1	8.7	7.1	6.6	7.4	7.0	Sept.
Oct.	7.5	3.6	8.0	3.7	9.9	7.2	10.5	7.4	8.4	7.9	8.7	8.1	7.0	7.0	7.4	7.1	Oct.
Nov.	7.9	3.8	8.3	3.8	10.4	7.9	10.7	7.9	8.1	7.6	8.3	7.6	6.9	6.8	7.2	6.8	Nov.
Dec.	8.3	3.8	8.6	3.8	10.5	8.4	10.8	8.5	8.0	7.1	8.1	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.2	6.9	Dec.
ANNUAL AVERAGE	7.5	3.6	—	—	9.5	5.7	—	—	9.5	9.0	—	—	7.5	7.1			ANNUAL AVERAGE

* *Based on percent of Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.*
U.S. unemployment rate based on percent of Civilian Labor Force.

Note: The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1983 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

S6430-2A

OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

FEBRUARY 1985
(January Data)

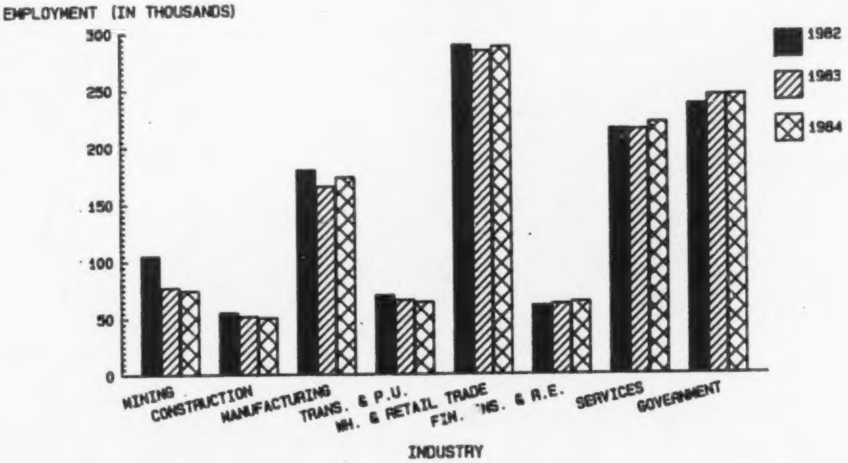
*OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105*

NOTICE TO READERS

Labor force figures beginning in this issue represent new 1984 benchmark revisions. The labor force series for the state of Oklahoma has been revised back through the years 1970-1984. Wage and salary employment has been revised to a 1984 benchmark for the years 1983 and 1984.

Also, commencing with the data in this issue, we are adding the following industries to our published industry series: Heavy Construction Contractor, Construction and Related Machinery, Motor Vehicles and Equipment, Department Stores, Hospitals and State Government and Local Government.

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
OKLAHOMA
1982-1984



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OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

Item	Number (In Thousands)			% Chg.	Absolute Change	
	Jan 1985p	Dec 1984r	Jan 1984r	Dec 84 Jan 85	Dec 84 Jan 85	Jan 84 Jan 85
Total Labor Force †	1526.1	1538.7	1526.3	– 0.8	– 12.6	– 0.2
Unemployment	125.0	102.9	120.6	21.5	22.1	4.4
Unemployment Rate	8.2	6.7	7.9	-----	-----	-----
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	7.5	6.9	7.4	-----	-----	-----
Total Employment	1401.1	1435.8	1405.7	– 2.4	– 34.7	– 4.6
Agriculture	42.8	42.3	43.1	1.2	0.5	– 0.3
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	176.8	179.7	182.8	– 1.6	– 2.9	– 6.0
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	– 2.5
Wage and Salaried Workers, Total *	1176.9	1194.2	1166.6	– 1.4	– 17.3	10.3
Manufacturing	172.5	174.1	168.7	– 0.9	– 1.6	3.8
Durable Goods	108.4	109.4	105.2	– 0.9	– 1.0	3.2
Lumber & Wood Products	3.2	3.3	3.1	– 3.0	– 0.1	0.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	11.0	11.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.8
Primary Metal Industries	3.8	4.0	3.9	– 5.0	– 0.2	– 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	17.4	17.5	16.8	– 0.6	– 0.1	0.6
Fab. Structural Metal Products	9.0	9.1	9.2	– 1.1	– 0.1	– 0.2
Machinery Exc. Electrical	36.1	36.3	34.2	– 0.6	– 0.2	1.9
Oil Field Machinery	9.2	9.1	9.0	1.1	0.1	0.2
General Industrial Machinery	6.7	6.7	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Construction & Related Mach	14.1	14.1	12.9	0.0	0.0	1.2
Electrical and Electronic Equip	11.8	11.9	12.0	– 0.8	– 0.1	– 0.2
Transportation Equipment	19.1	19.5	19.3	– 2.1	– 0.4	– 0.2
Motor Vehicle and Equip	12.0	12.1	11.2	– 0.8	– 0.1	0.8
Aircraft & Parts	6.6	6.9	7.7	– 4.3	– 0.3	– 1.1
Instruments & Related Products	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nondurable Goods	64.1	64.7	63.5	– 0.9	– 0.6	0.6
Food & Kindred Products	14.6	14.9	14.5	– 2.0	– 0.3	0.1
Apparel & Other Textile Products	9.2	9.2	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Printing & Publishing	11.7	11.8	11.4	– 0.8	– 0.1	0.3
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.4	6.4	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	7.9	8.1	8.7	– 2.5	– 0.2	– 0.8
Petroleum Refining	7.4	7.6	8.1	– 2.6	– 0.2	– 0.7
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	11.8	11.9	11.2	– 0.8	– 0.1	0.6
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.5	7.6	7.1	– 1.3	– 0.1	0.4
Mining	75.1	76.2	75.3	– 1.4	– 1.1	– 0.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	72.3	73.3	72.6	– 1.4	– 1.0	– 0.3
Construction	45.3	47.6	49.6	– 4.8	– 2.3	– 4.3
Heavy Construction Contractor	9.6	10.3	9.9	– 6.8	– 0.7	– 0.3
Transportation & Public Utilities Ex	63.4	63.6	64.8	– 0.3	– 0.2	– 1.4
Transportation	32.8	33.1	33.8	– 0.9	– 0.3	– 1.0
Railroad Transportation	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	16.6	16.8	17.5	– 1.2	– 0.2	– 0.9
Communications & Electric, GA	30.6	30.5	31.0	0.3	0.1	– 0.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	286.3	296.3	282.0	– 3.4	– 10.0	4.3
Wholesale Trade	68.9	69.0	67.4	– 0.1	– 0.1	1.5
Retail Trade	217.4	227.3	214.6	– 4.4	– 9.9	2.8
General Merchandise Stores	29.9	33.0	29.2	– 9.4	– 3.1	0.7
Department Stores	13.5	14.8	12.9	– 8.8	– 1.3	0.6
Food Stores	38.0	39.2	38.5	– 3.1	– 1.2	– 0.5
Automotive Dealers & Service Sta	26.4	26.3	25.4	0.4	0.1	1.0
Apparel & Accessory Stores	15.6	16.5	15.3	– 5.5	– 0.9	0.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	64.6	65.1	63.2	– 0.8	– 0.5	1.4
Banking	21.9	22.1	22.1	– 0.9	– 0.2	– 0.2
Insurance Carriers	9.5	9.4	9.3	1.1	0.1	0.2
Services	219.4	219.9	216.9	– 0.2	– 0.5	2.5
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11.0	11.5	11.3	– 4.3	– 0.5	– 0.3
Personal Services	11.8	11.4	11.6	3.5	0.4	0.2
Health Services	68.8	68.7	69.4	0.1	0.1	– 0.6
Hospitals	27.9	28.0	29.7	– 0.4	– 0.1	– 1.8
Total Government	250.3	251.4	246.1	– 0.4	– 1.1	4.2
Federal Government	50.0	49.9	49.2	0.2	0.1	0.8
State and Local Government	200.3	201.5	196.9	– 0.6	– 1.2	3.4
State Government	71.0	71.7	69.3	– 1.0	– 0.7	1.7
Local Government	129.3	129.8	127.6	– 0.4	– 0.5	1.7

† *Based on place-of-residence concept.*

* *These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1984 benchmark levels. Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.*

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Total employment, based on the place-of-residence concept, fell to 1,401,000 in January, down 34,700 from December's revised estimate. A loss of this magnitude exceeded the normal seasonal fluctuation that usually occurs during this period. Unemployment also rose sharply to 125,000, up 21,500 over the month. As a result of these changes in labor force components, January's jobless rate jumped to 8.2 percent from December's revised 6.7 percent. Layoffs and plant closings which occurred late in the year appeared to be largely responsible for this sharp rise in joblessness.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT DOWN IN JANUARY

Nonfarm wage and salary employment, based on estimate of nonagricultural establishments, totaled 1,176,900 in January, off 17,300 from the previous month. The major change occurred from a drop of 10,000 in trade as retailers released temporary employees hired to help with the Christmas trade and post-holiday inventory work. The next largest set-back took place in construction, 2,300, as activity slowed due to excessive residential and nonresidential building. Also, seasonality was partly responsible. Other losses ranged from 1,600 in manufacturing to 1,100 each for mining and government. Finally, finance-insurance-real estate and service employment slipped 500 each, while the transportation-public utilities group had 200 fewer jobs than a month earlier.

Despite the monthly decrease of nonfarm jobs in January from December, establishment employment rose 10,300 from the corresponding 1984 period. Over this year-to-year span, trade led the advance with 4,300 more jobs, two-thirds in the retail sector where increases were dominant at automobile dealerships, service stations and eating and drinking places. Manufacturing and government also added moderate job gains for the year. In manufacturing, the machinery component contributed the major gain. Smaller increases, however, in several other factory segments offset job losses in aircraft and parts and petroleum refining and related industries. Manufacturing employment as a whole netted 3,800 jobs since January a year ago. Government increased by 4,200 as gains in state and local government accounted for 80 percent of the overall advance. The services industry added 2,500, while 1,400 additions occurred in the finance-insurance-real estate division. Job gains in the aforementioned major categories were tempered by reductions of 4,300 in construction, 1,400 in transportation-public utilities and 200 in mining over the past year.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Manufacturing production workers in Oklahoma factories averaged lower weekly earnings in January compared to the previous month. This decrease of $20.42 resulted from a drop in hours worked to 38.6 from 42.0 and a decline in hourly pay of 32 cents. Within this industry, those workers employed in the production of durable goods also experienced an overall loss in weekly wages in January compared to the comparable week in December. As with manufacturing as a whole, a drop in their workweek accounted for the decline as average hourly earnings moved upward. In fact, most hard goods industries surveyed indicated decreases in weekly earnings. In the soft goods sector, weekly wages, on average, edged slightly higher over the month, although four of the six nondurables industries surveyed showed over the month declines.

Hours and earnings are calculated in five nonmanufacturing industries as tabulated on the **Hours and Earnings Table** in this publication. January from December figures indicated that workers in all five of these industries showed lower weekly earnings in January compared to December. Construction workers sustained the sharpest loss in weekly earnings, closely followed by those employed in the oil and gas extraction and public utilities industries.

Comparisons of January hours and earnings in Oklahoma industries with the corresponding 1984 period disclosed that manufacturing employees weekly pay was virtually flat during this 12 month period as their workweek was reduced, while hourly earnings increased slightly. In all five nonfactory industries, weekly paychecks were lower this January than a year earlier.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN OKLAHOMA

For the week of January 19, 1985, the total number of benefit claims filed with the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission (OESC) was 29,941. This was a substantial increase above the number who filed during both the previous month and the previous year as well. The total claimants—29,941—was an increase of 5,866, or 24 percent above the 25,075 claims filed in December 1984. It exceeded the 26,585 claims reported a year earlier in January 1984 by 3,376, or 22.7 percent.

Joblessness in January 1985, defined by claims for insurance benefits, represented four main industrial groups in Oklahoma: mining, contract construction, manufacturing and wholesale-retail trade. The joblessness reported in these four industries was 20,577, or 69 percent of the total joblessness of the survey week. This was 4,658, or 22.6 percent above the December 1984 level, when 15,919 or 66 percent of the total claims were from these four industries.

More specifically, contract construction which represented less than 20 percent of the total jobless in December, exceeded 23 percent of the total in January. The 2,164 jobless in construction in January represented an increase of 31 percent from that industry in one month. The next highest level of change occurred in manufacturing, which added 1,400 to the total jobless number, an increase above the December level of 21 percent.

Defined occupationally, the jobless claimants in January came from structural work, reporting 7,571, or 25.3 percent of the total; they were from miscellaneous categories, reporting 5,246, or 17.5 percent; they came from clerical occupations, reporting 4,234, or 14.1 percent; and they were from professional, technical and managerial occupations, reporting 3,574, or 11.9 percent jobless. These four occupational groups comprised 20,625, or 55 percent of the jobless who filed claims for benefits with the OESC in January 1985.

Of these claimants formerly employed, it was reported in January that 20,462, or 68 percent were male, and 9,479, or 32 percent were female. The major racial classifications of those who filed jobless claims with the OESC in January were White—85.7 percent; Black—8.5 percent; and American Indian—2.7 percent.

STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE SITUATION

Unemployment rates were higher in January 1985 than in the same month of 1984 in 45 of Oklahoma's 77 counties. Jobless rates went down over the year in 30 counties and were unchanged in two.

Compared with revised December 1984 unemployment, the percentage of the work force which was idle climbed in January. The same was true in the state's two largest metropolitan areas. However, the Tulsa area showed improvement over January of 1984. Tulsa metropolitan area unemployment was estimated at 7.8 percent of the work force in January of this year compared with 6.5 percent in December and 8.2 percent in January 1984. Oklahoma City had an estimated 6.7 percent unemployment in January compared with 5.5 percent the previous month and 5.9 percent in January 1984.

Twenty-two counties had double-digit jobless rates in January, topped by 17.2 percent in Hughes County.

Increased unemployment in January was attributed primarily to seasonal factors combined with a number of layoffs and plant closings. The statewide jobless rate for January was 8.2 percent compared with 6.7 percent in December and 7.9 percent in January 1984. The nationwide rate was estimated at 8.0 percent in January, up from 7.0 percent in December, but down from the 8.8 percent reported for January 1984.

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
JANUARY 1985

INDUSTRY GROUP	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan 1985p	Dec 1984r	Jan 1984r	Jan 1985p	Dec 1984r	Jan 1984r	Jan 1985p	Dec 1984r	Jan 1984r
Manufacturing	**$384.46**	**$404.88**	**$383.68**	**38.6**	**42.0**	**41.3**	**$ 9.96**	**$ 9.64**	**$ 9.29**
Durable Goods	**392.83**	**423.91**	**394.17**	**38.4**	**43.3**	**41.8**	**10.23**	**9.79**	**9.43**
Stone, Clay & Glass	404.24	421.23	400.80	39.4	41.5	40.0	10.26	10.15	10.02
Primary Metals	390.16	377.32	416.54	41.2	42.3	43.8	9.47	8.92	9.51
Fabricated Metals	392.85	404.34	355.78	40.5	41.9	39.4	9.70	9.65	9.03
Fabricated Structural Metals	384.64	395.66	377.15	41.9	43.1	41.4	9.18	9.18	9.11
Machinery, Except Electrical	314.27	448.34	366.21	32.2	47.9	43.7	9.76	9.36	8.38
Oil Field Machinery	425.34	424.04	409.64	41.7	40.5	41.8	10.20	10.47	9.80
Electric & Electronic Equipment	429.23	411.74	417.69	43.4	42.8	44.2	9.89	9.62	9.45
Transportation Equipment	533.83	469.09	489.24	42.1	38.8	40.4	12.68	12.09	12.11
Instruments & Related Products	416.26	420.39	445.39	46.2	48.1	43.2	9.01	8.74	10.31
Nondurable Goods	**369.72**	**368.93**	**365.72**	**39.0**	**39.5**	**40.5**	**9.48**	**9.34**	**9.03**
Food & Kindred Products	339.25	325.31	330.37	42.3	41.6	41.4	8.02	7.82	7.98
Apparel & Other Textiles	184.28	180.80	176.27	34.0	36.6	36.8	5.42	4.94	4.79
Paper & Allied Products	402.58	435.37	379.96	36.4	42.6	41.8	11.06	10.22	9.09
Printing & Publishing	389.99	395.32	383.25	41.4	41.7	40.3	9.42	9.48	9.51
Newspapers & Periodicals	402.05	406.30	403.60	40.9	41.8	40.0	9.83	9.72	10.09
Petroleum Refining	494.51	501.70	518.60	34.8	34.6	44.9	14.21	14.50	11.55
Nonmanufacturing									
Construction	396.12	412.54	410.70	34.9	36.9	35.9	11.35	11.18	11.44
Oil & Gas Extraction	466.52	480.85	469.22	42.8	44.4	44.1	10.90	10.83	10.64
Public Utilities	463.56	477.96	467.48	40.1	40.3	40.3	11.56	11.86	11.60
Wholesale Trade	354.64	357.50	371.60	39.1	39.9	40.0	9.07	8.96	9.29
Retail Trade*	192.20	192.76	212.88	30.9	31.6	32.7	6.22	6.10	6.51

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 124,000 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1984 benchmark.*

Above industries have been classified according to the **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.**

*p-Preliminary; r-Revised. *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: *Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.*

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: JANUARY 1985

					UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	JAN 85	DEC 84	JAN 84
	U.S.	104,344,000	9,131,000	113,475,000	8.0	7.0	8.8
	OKLAHOMA	1,401,100	125,000	1,526,100	8.2	6.7	7.9
	COUNTIES						
1	ADAIR	7,550	730	8,280	8.8	7.7	10.7
2	ALFALFA	3,200	140	3,340	4.2	3.3	3.4
3	ATOKA	4,580	900	5,480	16.4	12.6	12.5
4	BEAVER	3,190	160	3,350	4.8	2.7	3.0
5	BECKHAM	8,840	920	9,760	9.4	8.5	12.7
6	BLAINE	5,440	510	5,950	8.6	5.7	7.3
7	BRYAN	12,360	1,540	13,900	11.1	7.2	9.9
8	CADDO	12,430	1,550	13,980	11.1	9.0	8.6
9	CANADIAN	31,550	1,775	33,325	5.3	4.7	4.7
10	CARTER	20,400	1,725	22,125	7.8	6.9	8.4
11	CHEROKEE	14,310	1,720	16,030	10.7	8.9	9.5
12	CHOCTAW	5,000	1,000	6,000	16.7	13.9	16.3
13	CIMARRON	1,480	90	1,570	5.7	3.9	5.1
14	CLEVELAND	72,400	4,450	76,850	5.8	4.6	5.2
15	COAL	1,920	370	2,290	16.2	15.7	19.8
16	COMANCHE	37,800	2,600	40,400	6.4	5.8	6.0
17	COTTON	2,270	130	2,400	5.4	4.8	7.0
18	CRAIG	7,400	620	8,020	7.7	6.1	7.6
19	CREEK	29,850	2,950	32,800	9.0	6.8	9.2
20	CUSTER	14,180	1,000	15,180	6.6	6.0	7.1
21	DELAWARE	9,680	1,330	11,010	12.1	9.2	10.9
22	DEWEY	2,970	240	3,210	7.5	7.0	7.4

COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				JAN 85	DEC 84	JAN84
23 ELLIS	2,610	250	2,860	8.7	6.6	7.2
24 GARFIELD	27,150	2,300	29,450	7.8	6.0	6.5
25 GARVIN	11,300	1,060	12,360	8.6	7.9	8.1
26 GRADY	18,500	1,830	20,330	9.0	7.4	8.3
27 GRANT	2,690	150	2,840	5.3	3.7	5.4
28 GREER	2,790	240	3,030	7.9	5.6	7.7
29 HARMON	1,710	120	1,830	6.6	5.2	7.3
30 HARPER	1,640	120	1,760	6.8	4.2	7.7
31 HASKELL	4,580	780	5,360	14.6	12.1	13.5
32 HUGHES	4,810	1,000	5,810	17.2	13.6	16.1
33 JACKSON	10,240	1,170	11,410	10.3	6.4	7.8
34 JEFFERSON	3,350	320	3,670	8.7	7.2	10.2
35 JOHNSTON	4,120	380	4,500	8.4	7.6	8.6
36 KAY	23,250	2,025	25,275	8.0	6.9	8.2
37 KINGFISHER	7,250	420	7,670	5.5	5.1	5.5
38 KIOWA	5,300	430	5,730	7.5	5.8	6.6
39 LATIMER	3,150	650	3,800	17.1	16.3	14.9
40 LEFLORE	11,870	1,970	13,840	14.2	10.1	13.3
41 LINCOLN	9,960	1,410	11,370	12.4	10.6	10.0
42 LOGAN	14,280	910	15,190	6.0	5.0	6.1
43 LOVE	2,480	330	2,810	11.7	9.8	10.7
44 MCCLAIN	10,910	750	11,660	6.4	5.1	5.3
45 MCCURTAIN	12,760	1,890	14,650	12.9	11.1	11.6
46 MCINTOSH	5,770	910	6,680	13.6	10.5	13.4
47 MAJOR	3,650	310	3,960	7.8	5.0	6.5

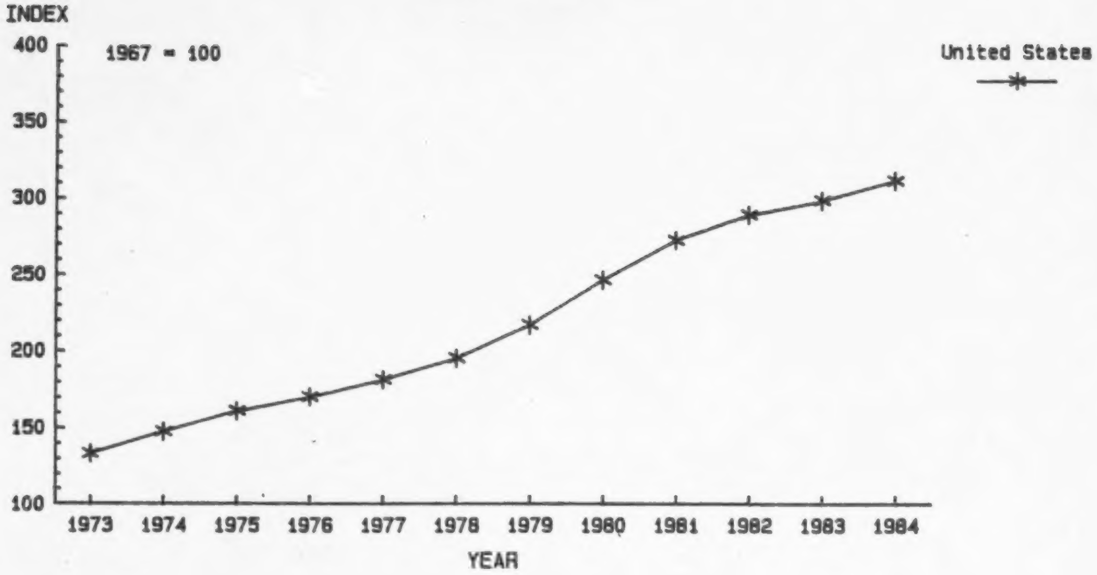
COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				JAN 85	DEC 84	JAN 84
48 MARSHALL	4,010	400	4,410	9.1	7.3	8.4
49 MAYES	14,420	2,170	16,590	13.1	11.0	13.0
50 MURRAY	5,340	520	5,860	8.9	7.7	10.1
51 MUSKOGEE	27,275	3,950	31,225	12.7	9.7	12.5
52 NOBLE	5,040	350	5,390	6.5	5.2	6.4
53 NOWATA	3,890	430	4,320	10.0	9.4	13.2
54 OKFUSKEE	3,900	530	4,430	12.0	10.4	11.4
55 OKLAHOMA	298,175	22,575	320,750	7.0	5.8	6.1
56 OKMULGEE	12,450	1,600	14,050	11.4	10.3	14.6
57 OSAGE	19,325	1,180	20,505	5.8	4.7	6.0
58 OTTAWA	12,000	1,500	13,500	11.1	10.3	10.6
59 PAWNEE	5,890	650	6,540	9.9	9.4	11.6
60 PAYNE	30,850	1,900	32,750	5.8	4.3	5.3
61 PITTSBURG	11,875	2,450	14,325	17.1	12.8	14.5
62 PONTOTOC	15,840	1,340	17,180	7.8	5.7	7.6
63 POTTAWATOMIE	29,025	2,175	31,200	7.0	5.6	7.2
64 PUSHMATAHA	2,830	560	3,390	16.5	13.7	17.2
65 ROGER MILLS	2,370	200	2,570	7.8	6.8	9.0
66 ROGERS	23,740	2,400	26,140	9.2	7.1	10.5
67 SEMINOLE	10,660	1,430	12,090	11.8	11.5	9.4
68 SEQUOYAH	14,320	1,750	16,070	10.9	7.1	9.0
69 STEPHENS	19,320	1,580	20,900	7.6	6.2	8.5
70 TEXAS	7,720	360	8,080	4.5	3.1	4.2
71 TILLMAN	4,130	360	4,490	8.0	7.6	10.3
72 TULSA	232,900	19,800	252,700	7.8	6.6	8.1

				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	JAN 85	DEC 84	JAN 84
73 WAGONER	21,300	1,490	22,790	6.5	5.1	6.7
74 WASHINGTON	23,680	1,470	25,150	5.8	4.1	5.8
75 WASHITA	6,740	640	7,380	8.7	6.8	10.6
76 WOODS	5,570	190	5,760	3.3	2.5	3.6
77 WOODWARD	11,610	900	12,510	7.2	6.5	8.9
OKLAHOMA CITY SMSA	456,300	32,600	488,900	6.7	5.5	5.9
TULSA SMSA	327,100	27,800	354,900	7.8	6.5	8.2

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A. NORTHWEST	36,800	2,300	39,100	5.9
B. SOUTHWEST	52,200	4,700	56,900	8.3
C. NORTH CENTRAL	77,700	6,200	83,900	7.4
D. SOUTH CENTRAL	108,700	9,100	117,800	7.7
E. CENTRAL	354,100	25,700	379,800	6.8
F. TULSA	282,100	23,900	306,000	7.8
G. EAST CENTRAL	95,100	9,100	104,200	8.7
H. SOUTHERN	82,300	8,500	90,800	9.4
I. NORTHEAST	94,800	9,900	104,700	9.5
J. EASTERN	103,000	12,100	115,100	10.5
K. SOUTHEAST	52,100	9,300	61,400	15.1
L. CLEVELAND	62,200	4,100	66,300	6.2

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973-1984



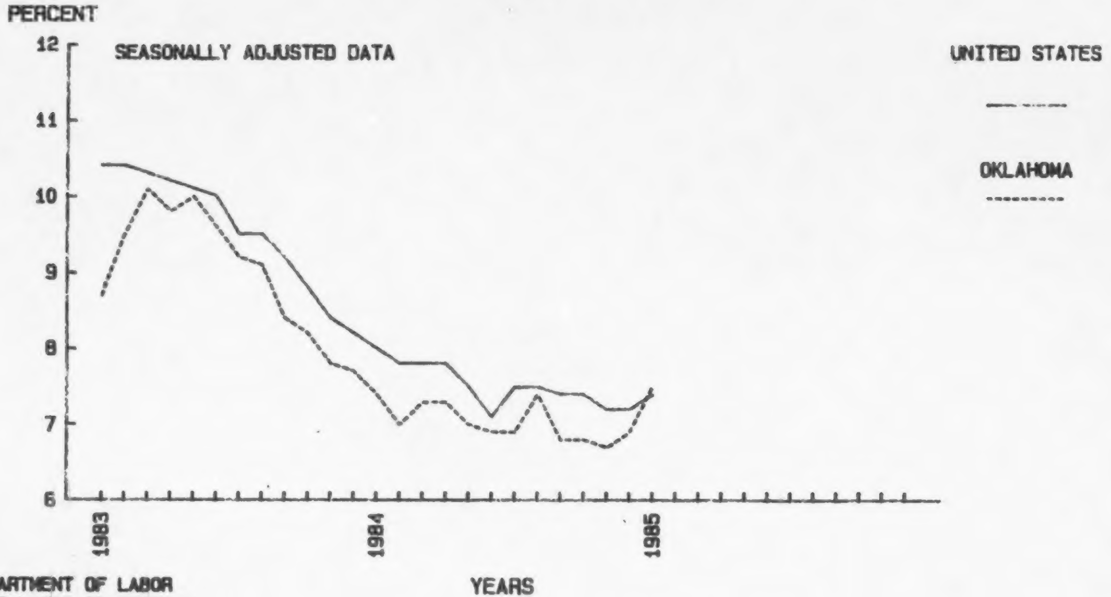
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL			MONTH		PERCENT CHANGE	
YEAR	INDEX	MONTH	1984	1985	PREV. YR.	PREV. MO.
1973	133.1	JAN	305.2	316.1	3.6	0.2
1974	147.7	FEB	306.6		4.6	0.5
1975	161.2	MAR	307.3		4.7	0.2
1976	170.5	APR	308.8		4.5	0.5
1977	181.5	MAY	309.7		4.2	0.3
1978	195.4	JUN	310.7		4.2	0.3
1979	217.4	JUL	311.7		4.1	0.3
1980	246.8	AUG	313.0		4.2	0.4
1981	272.4	SEP	314.5		4.2	0.5
1982	289.1	OCT	315.3		4.2	0.3
1983	298.4	NOV	315.3		4.0	0.0
1984	311.1	DEC	315.5		4.0	0.1

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices call Research and Planning Division (405) 521-3735.

COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA
1983-1985



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA
1983-1985

MONTH	1983				1984				1985				MONTH
	UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		
	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	
JAN	11.4	9.2	10.4	8.7	8.6	7.9	8.0	7.4	8.0	8.2	7.4	7.5	JAN
FEB	11.3	10.1	10.4	9.5	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0					FEB
MAR	10.8	10.0	10.3	10.1	8.1	7.3	7.8	7.3					MAR
APR	10.0	9.6	10.2	9.8	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3					APR
MAY	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.0	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.0					MAY
JUN	10.2	9.8	10.0	9.6	7.4	7.1	7.1	6.9					JUN
JUL	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.2	7.5	7.1	7.5	6.9					JUL
AUG	9.0	8.8	9.5	9.1	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.4					AUG
SEP	8.8	8.1	9.2	8.4	7.1	6.6	7.4	6.8					SEP
OCT	8.4	7.9	8.8	8.2	7.0	6.6	7.4	6.8					OCT
NOV	8.1	7.7	8.4	7.8	6.9	6.6	7.2	6.7					NOV
DEC	8.0	7.5	8.2	7.7	7.0	6.7	7.2	6.9					DEC
AVE	9.5	9.0	--	--	7.5	7.0	--	--					AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1984 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research & Planning Division.

5/3/85

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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

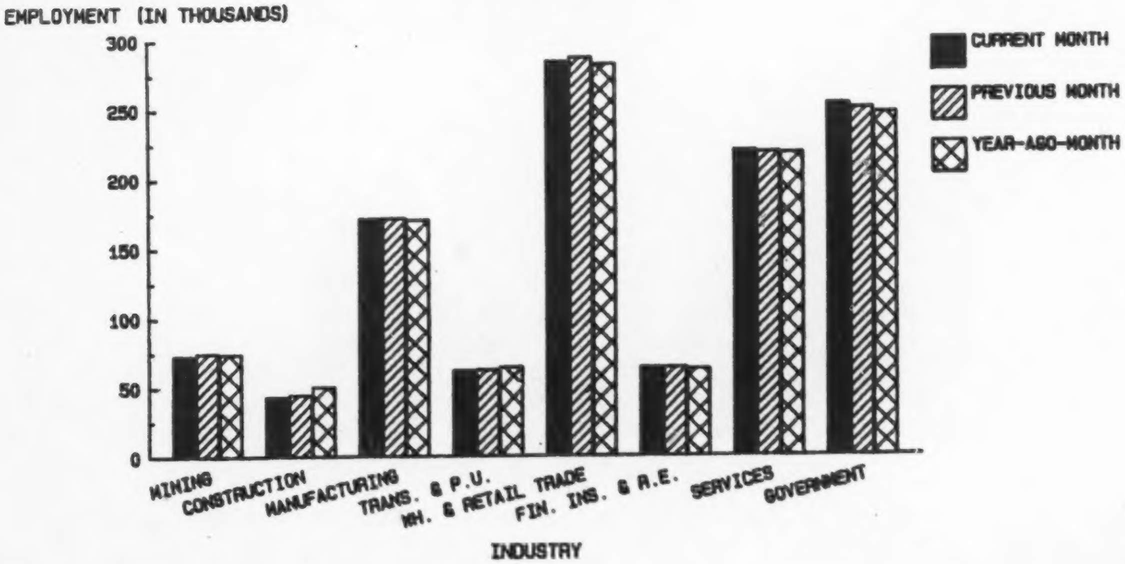
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

MARCH 1985
(February Data)

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Employment and unemployment in Oklahoma both declined in February from January. Total employment, based on a place-of-residence concept, dropped to 1,396,700 in February, down 4,100 from the previous month and 20,400 below a year earlier. Meanwhile, unemployment decreased to 123,200 or 3,200 from January, but still surpassed by 8,600 the jobless total of a year ago. As a result of these changes in labor force components, February's jobless rate eased to 8.1 percent from 8.3 in January. Nevertheless, this most current jobless rate was up from the 7.5 percent for the same 1984 month. The monthly drop in unemployment was partially attributed to outmigration. Also, many apparently withdrew from the work force to await the advent of spring and the hope of greater job opportunities.

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
OKLAHOMA
FEBRUARY, 1985



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NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT DROPS IN FEBRUARY

Nonfarm wage and salary employment declined slightly in February to 1,174,400 from January's revised count of 1,177,200. Job losses in six of the eight nonfarm industry divisions combined to bring about the overall reduction in jobs. Trade recorded the largest decline in employment over the month ending in February with a largely seasonal cutback of 2,900 workers. Mining and construction also recorded significant job losses with reductions of 1,900 and 1,600 respectively. The mining decline appeared to be due to a cutback in the number of rigs active in the field. Construction was hampered by inclement weather. Job losses were partially offset by payroll additions of 3,300 in government and 1,200 in service.

February nonfarm wage and salary employment was up nominally from the corresponding 1984 month. Government recorded the largest year to year increase with an addition of 6,800, centered in state and local educational units and defense establishments. Wholesale and retail trade added 2,100 jobs mostly due to small additions at numerous retail components. Over the same period service employment was ahead by 1,900, concentrated in business services. In addition, manufacturing recorded an advance of 1,400 jobs and finance-insurance-real estate added 1,300 to payrolls. Construction employment fell sharply over the year losing 7,300 jobs, partly attributable to inclement weather and high residential and office vacancy rates. Transportation-public utilities employment slipped 2,300 jobs as losses were most evident in trucking and warehousing. Finally, mining employment dropped by 1,000 over the year as falling oil and gas prices affected exploration.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Manufacturing production workers in Oklahoma earned less in weekly wages during February than for the comparable week in January. This resulted from a decrease to $9.63 in hourly wage rates and a drop of over three hours in the average workweek. Thus, weekly paychecks slipped to $370.76 in February, down $40.55 from January. Those manufacturing workers employed in the durable goods sector recorded almost five less hours worked per week as well as a decline in hourly wage rates. At the same time, soft goods workers experienced a drop in hourly pay together with a shorter workweek.

Turning to nonmanufacturing, the Hours and Earnings Table in this publication shows that three of the five major industries surveyed sustained over-the-month earnings losses during the January-February period. Comparisons of earnings for this February and February 1984 shows lower weekly earnings for manufacturing workers due to less hours worked at lower average wage rates. Three of five nonmanufacturing industries also had lower earnings.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN OKLAHOMA

Insured unemployment in Oklahoma totaled 28,604 during the week ending February 23, 1985 compared to 29,941 for the comparable week in January. Although this was a minor over-the-month decrease, insured joblessness has risen about 5,000 above the same period of the previous year. Those unemployed for 15 weeks and over rose to 6,547 versus 3,917 over this 12 month span, another indication of problems in the current labor market.

Comparisons of insured joblessness by major industry groups showed the largest total in contract construction, 7,286, followed by manufacturing with 5,835, service, 4,634, and wholesale-retail trade, 3,950. These four industries accounted for three-fourths of the insured total as the remaining five industry classifications comprised the balance.

Insured joblessness classified by occupational attachment disclosed that 27.6 percent were in structural work. Next, the miscellaneous category accounted for 17.5, while clerical and professional-technical-managerial had 13.3 and 11.0 percent respectively. Claims in each of the other 6 occupational groups held below 10 percent.

STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE SITUATION

Unemployment rates improved in 42 of Oklahoma's 77 counties in February from January, but rose in 30 other counties and were unchanged in the remaining five. Twenty five counties had double-digit jobless rates during February, with an 18.4 percent high in Coal County in the southeastern sector of the State. Improvement occurred in the two largest metropolitan areas as Tulsa's jobless rate slipped to 7.8 percent of the labor force from 7.9 in January, while the Oklahoma City area had 6.5 percent, down from 6.7 percent in January.

Statewide unemployment as previously reported in this publication was estimated at 8.1 percent in February compared to 8.3 the previous month and 7.5 in February 1984. By comparison, the national rate stood at 7.8 percent in February, down from January's 8.0 and the February 1984 figure of 8.4 percent.

Year-ago comparisons showed more Oklahomans out of work this February than last in 54 State counties, lower jobless rates in only 22 counties and unchanged in the remaining one.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

Item	Number (In Thousands)			% Chg.	Absolute Change	
	Feb 1985p	Jan 1985r	Feb 1984r	Jan 85 Feb 85	Jan 85 Feb 85	Feb 84 Feb 85
Total Labor Force †	1519.9	1527.2	1531.7	−0.5	−7.3	−11.8
Unemployment	123.2	126.4	114.6	−2.5	−3.2	8.6
Unemployment Rate	8.1	8.3	7.5	-----	-----	-----
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	7.6	7.8	7.0	-----	-----	-----
Total Employment	1396.7	1400.8	1417.1	−0.3	−4.1	−20.4
Agriculture	46.6	42.8	47.0	8.9	3.8	−0.4
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	174.4	176.8	182.8	−1.4	−2.4	−8.4
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	−2.5
Wage and Salaries Workers, Total *	1174.4	1177.2	1171.5	−0.2	−2.8	2.9
Manufacturing	172.2	172.4	170.8	−0.1	−0.2	1.4
Durable Goods	108.7	108.5	107.0	0.2	0.2	1.7
Lumber & Wood Products	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.1	0.1	−0.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	10.8	11.0	10.8	−1.8	−0.2	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	4.2	3.8	3.9	10.5	0.4	0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	17.6	17.3	16.9	1.7	0.3	0.7
Fab. Structural Metal Products	9.1	8.9	9.0	2.2	0.2	0.1
Machinery Exc. Electrical	36.2	36.2	35.1	0.0	0.0	1.1
Oil Field Machinery	9.0	9.1	9.1	−1.1	−0.1	−0.1
General Industrial Machinery	6.8	6.8	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
Construction & Related Mach	14.0	14.1	13.2	−0.7	−0.1	0.8
Electrical and Electronic Equip	11.8	11.7	11.6	0.9	0.1	0.2
Transportation Equipment	18.9	19.2	19.4	−1.6	−0.3	−0.5
Motor Vehicle and Equip	11.9	12.0	11.5	−0.8	−0.1	0.4
Aircraft & Parts	6.5	6.7	7.4	−3.0	−0.2	−0.9
Instruments & Related Products	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nondurable Goods	63.5	63.9	63.8	−0.6	−0.4	−0.3
Food & Kindred Products	14.4	14.6	14.5	−1.4	−0.2	−0.1
Apparel & Other Textile Products	9.1	8.9	9.4	2.2	0.2	−0.3
Paper & Allied Products	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Printing & Publishing	11.6	11.7	11.5	−0.9	−0.1	0.1
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.4	6.4	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	7.8	7.9	8.7	−1.3	−0.1	−0.9
Petroleum Refining	7.3	7.4	8.1	−1.4	−0.1	−0.8
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	11.8	11.9	11.2	−0.8	−0.1	0.6
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.5	7.6	7.1	−1.3	−0.1	0.4
Mining	73.7	75.6	74.7	−2.5	−1.9	−1.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	71.0	72.9	71.9	−2.6	−1.9	−0.9
Construction	43.7	45.3	51.0	−3.5	−1.6	−7.3
Heavy Construction Contractor	9.0	9.5	10.5	−5.3	−0.5	−1.5
Transportation & Public Utilities Ex	62.5	63.1	64.8	−1.0	−0.6	−2.3
Transportation	32.5	32.6	33.9	−0.3	−0.1	−1.4
Railroad Transportation	2.2	2.3	2.3	−4.3	−0.1	−0.1
Trucking & Warehousing	16.6	16.4	17.7	1.2	0.2	−1.1
Communications & Electric, GA	30.0	30.5	30.9	−1.6	−0.5	−0.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	284.3	287.2	282.2	−1.0	−2.9	2.1
Wholesale Trade	68.2	68.5	67.6	−0.4	−0.3	0.6
Retail Trade	216.1	218.7	214.6	−1.2	−2.6	1.5
General Merchandise Stores	29.0	30.3	28.5	−4.3	−1.3	0.5
Department Stores	12.7	13.6	12.3	−6.6	−0.9	0.4
Food Stores	38.2	38.2	38.8	0.0	0.0	−0.6
Automotive Dealers & Service Sta	25.9	26.3	25.5	−1.5	−0.4	0.4
Apparel & Accessory Stores	14.6	15.2	14.6	−3.9	−0.6	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	64.7	64.8	63.4	−0.2	−0.1	1.3
Banking	21.8	21.9	22.1	−0.5	−0.1	−0.3
Insurance Carriers	9.4	9.5	9.3	−1.1	−0.1	0.1
Services	219.9	218.7	218.0	0.5	1.2	1.9
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11.1	11.1	11.3	0.0	0.0	−0.2
Personal Services	12.0	11.9	11.8	0.8	0.1	0.2
Health Services	68.7	68.8	69.2	−0.1	−0.1	−0.5
Hospitals	27.9	28.0	29.4	−0.4	−0.1	−1.5
Total Government	253.4	250.1	246.6	1.3	3.3	6.8
Federal Government	50.2	50.0	49.3	0.4	0.2	0.9
State and Local Government	203.2	200.1	197.3	1.5	3.1	5.9
State Government	70.6	69.6	69.5	1.4	1.0	1.1
Local Government	132.6	130.5	127.8	1.6	2.1	4.8

† Based on place-of-residence concept.

** These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1984 benchmark levels. Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.*

HOURS AND EARNINGS

IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES

FEBRUARY 1985

	AVE. WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVE. WEEKLY HOURS			AVE. HOURLY EARNINGS		
INDUSTRY GROUP	Feb 1985P	Jan 1985R	Feb 1984R	Feb 1985P	Jan 1985R	Feb 1984R	Feb 1985P	Jan 1985R	Feb 1984R
MANUFACTURING	$370.76	$411.31	$391.40	38.5	41.8	41.2	$9.63	$9.84	$9.50
DURABLE GOODS	376.27	432.58	411.74	38.2	43.0	42.1	9.85	10.06	9.78
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	426.64	404.88	421.28	42.2	39.5	42.9	10.11	10.25	9.82
PRIMARY METALS	410.35	393.54	401.26	42.7	42.0	43.1	9.61	9.37	9.31
FABRICATED METALS	380.95	387.59	363.77	40.1	40.5	39.8	9.50	9.57	9.14
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS	379.61	373.27	381.06	40.6	41.2	41.6	9.35	9.06	9.16
MACHINERY EXECPT ELECTRICAL	434.31	439.43	369.51	46.7	46.5	41.8	9.49	9.45	8.84
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	421.26	428.22	415.38	41.3	41.9	43.0	10.20	10.22	9.66
ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	394.54	413.98	407.66	40.8	42.2	43.6	9.67	9.81	9.35
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	451.06	544.00	562.88	38.0	42.6	43.6	11.87	12.77	12.91
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	404.70	412.16	432.86	42.6	43.8	43.2	9.50	9.41	10.02
NONDURABLE GOODS	360.50	371.30	355.71	39.1	39.5	39.7	9.22	9.40	8.96
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	326.75	336.71	309.62	41.1	42.3	39.9	7.95	7.96	7.76
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	167.19	179.91	176.23	35.8	36.2	37.1	4.67	4.97	4.75
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	413.56	425.85	386.01	42.2	42.5	42.7	9.80	10.02	9.04
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	404.62	384.46	371.78	41.8	40.9	39.3	9.68	9.40	9.46
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	437.90	395.28	398.11	43.1	40.5	39.3	10.16	9.76	10.13
PETROLEUM REFINING	471.55	503.01	511.94	38.4	35.7	42.1	12.28	14.09	12.16
NONMANUFACTURING									
CONSTRUCTION	412.88	395.58	434.32	36.7	34.7	37.8	11.25	11.40	11.49
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	454.86	471.10	448.85	42.0	43.3	43.2	10.83	10.88	10.39
PUBLIC UTILITIES	488.43	489.65	456.34	40.5	40.4	40.6	12.06	12.12	11.24
WHOLESALE TRADE	357.36	352.41	361.69	39.4	39.2	39.4	9.07	8.99	9.18
RETAIL TRADE*	186.64	192.17	199.69	30.2	30.6	31.9	6.18	6.28	6.26

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 126,200 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1984 benchmark. Above industries have been classified according to the* **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.** *p-Preliminary r-Revised. *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: *Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.*

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: FEBRUARY 1985

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FEB 85	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JAN 85	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FEB 84
U.S.	104,690,000	8,902,000	113,592,000	7.8	8.0	8.4
OKLAHOMA	1,396,700	123,200	1,519,900	8.1	8.3	7.5
COUNTIES						
1 ADAIR	6,990	720	7,710	9.3	9.4	9.8
2 ALFALFA	3,140	160	3,300	4.8	4.4	3.6
3 ATOKA	4,540	800	5,340	15.0	15.8	12.0
4 BEAVER	3,450	110	3,560	3.1	4.6	3.0
5 BECKHAM	8,800	920	9,720	9.5	9.5	12.8
6 BLAINE	5,340	510	5,850	8.7	8.6	7.0
7 BRYAN	13,230	1,430	14,660	9.8	11.1	8.8
8 CADDO	12,500	1,480	13,980	10.6	11.1	8.6
9 CANADIAN	31,400	1,775	33,175	5.4	5.5	4.4
10 CARTER	20,250	1,700	21,950	7.7	7.8	8.1
11 CHEROKEE	14,540	1,730	16,270	10.6	10.9	9.2
12 CHOCTAW	4,890	890	5,780	15.4	16.7	14.3
13 CIMARRON	1,500	100	1,600	6.3	5.6	5.0
14 CLEVELAND	72,000	4,175	76,175	5.5	5.9	5.2
15 COAL	1,910	430	2,340	18.4	16.2	18.9
16 COMANCHE	37,375	2,350	39,725	5.9	6.6	5.4
17 COTTON	2,290	150	2,440	6.1	5.5	6.4
18 CRAIG	7,490	570	8,060	7.1	7.7	6.8
19 CREEK	29,525	2,950	32,475	9.1	9.1	8.5
20 CUSTER	14,250	1,070	15,320	7.0	6.7	6.9
21 DELAWARE	9,810	1,260	11,070	11.4	12.3	10.3
22 DEWEY	3,180	260	3,440	7.6	7.1	7.2

					UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	FEB 85	JAN 85	FEB 84
23	ELLIS	2,620	250	2,870	8.7	8.9	6.8
24	GARFIELD	27,975	2,425	30,400	8.0	7.9	5.6
25	GARVIN	11,260	1,100	12,360	8.9	8.6	8.0
26	GRADY	18,510	1,850	20,360	9.1	9.1	8.4
27	GRANT	2,720	130	2,850	4.6	5.1	5.3
28	GREER	2,810	200	3,010	6.6	7.8	7.9
29	HARMON	1,720	160	1,880	8.5	6.8	7.4
30	HARPER	1,670	150	1,820	8.2	6.7	7.7
31	HASKELL	4,690	920	5,610	16.4	14.8	13.1
32	HUGHES	4,870	1,040	5,910	17.6	16.9	15.6
33	JACKSON	10,270	850	11,120	7.6	10.3	7.1
34	JEFFERSON	3,320	300	3,620	8.3	8.9	9.6
35	JOHNSTON	4,120	370	4,490	8.2	8.9	8.0
36	KAY	23,175	2,025	25,200	8.0	8.0	7.4
37	KINGFISHER	7,290	420	7,710	5.4	5.6	5.3
38	KIOWA	5,350	450	5,800	7.8	7.7	6.9
39	LATIMER	3,120	650	3,770	17.2	17.4	15.1
40	LEFLORE	11,770	1,980	13,750	14.4	14.4	12.5
41	LINCOLN	9,950	1,570	11,520	13.6	12.5	9.6
42	LOGAN	14,200	850	15,050	5.6	6.1	6.6
43	LOVE	2,440	320	2,760	11.6	11.7	10.2
44	MCCLAIN	10,860	710	11,570	6.1	6.5	4.2
45	MCCURTAIN	12,760	2,070	14,830	14.0	13.1	11.6
46	MCINTOSH	5,760	830	6,590	12.6	14.4	12.9
47	MAJOR	3,690	300	3,990	7.5	7.9	5.7

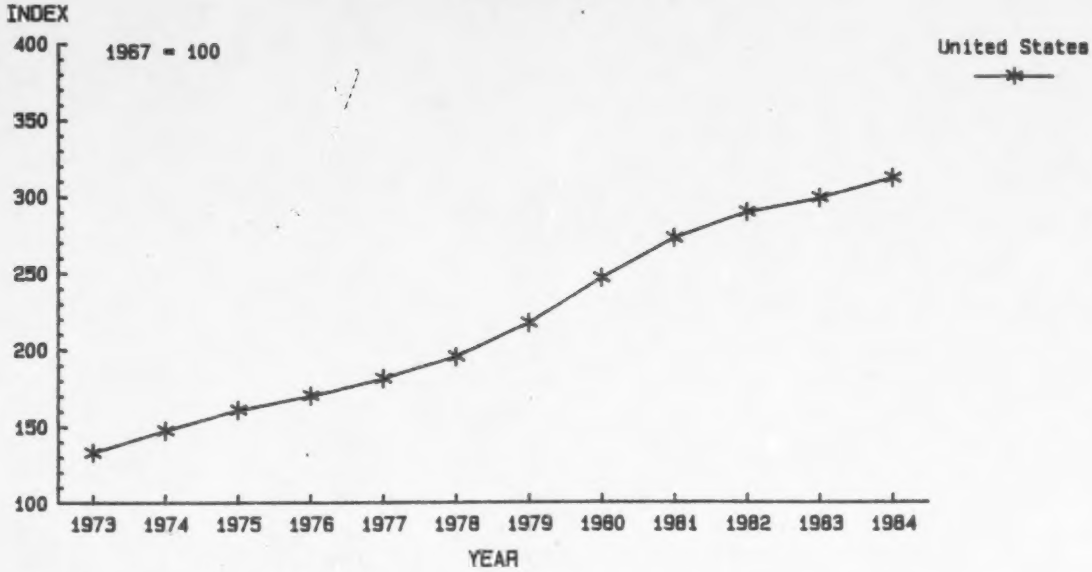
	COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FEB 85	 JAN 85	 FEB 84
48	MARSHALL	4,000	380	4,380	8.7	9.3	7.9
49	MAYES	14,470	2,400	16,870	14.2	13.2	12.4
50	MURRAY	5,320	540	5,860	9.2	9.0	9.7
51	MUSKOGEE	27,300	3,500	30,800	11.4	12.7	10.7
52	NOBLE	5,080	350	5,430	6.4	6.5	6.2
53	NOWATA	4,140	590	4,730	12.5	11.6	11.8
54	OKFUSKEE	3,850	500	4,350	11.5	12.1	11.2
55	OKLAHOMA	296,625	22,225	318,850	7.0	7.1	5.8
56	OKMULGEE	12,300	1,675	13,975	12.0	11.5	13.5
57	OSAGE	19,100	1,100	20,200	5.4	5.9	5.7
58	OTTAWA	12,000	1,450	13,450	10.8	11.3	10.7
59	PAWNEE	5,830	670	6,500	10.3	9.9	10.9
60	PAYNE	31,050	1,675	32,725	5.1	5.9	4.7
61	PITTSBURG	11,800	2,500	14,300	17.5	17.2	13.1
62	PONTOTOC	15,870	1,360	17,230	7.9	7.8	6.1
63	POTTAWATOMIE	28,875	2,075	30,950	6.7	6.9	7.2
64	PUSHMATAHA	2,810	530	3,340	15.9	16.9	16.3
65	ROGER MILLS	2,380	220	2,600	8.5	7.7	9.4
66	ROGERS	23,460	2,220	25,680	8.6	9.2	9.7
67	SEMINOLE	10,810	1,490	12,300	12.1	11.7	9.0
68	SEQUOYAH	14,230	1,800	16,030	11.2	10.9	7.9
69	STEPHENS	19,040	1,490	20,530	7.3	7.6	8.2
70	TEXAS	7,910	600	8,510	7.1	4.5	4.4
71	TILLMAN	4,220	350	4,570	7.7	8.1	10.1
72	TULSA	230,225	19,475	249,700	7.8	7.9	8.0

COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FEB 85	JAN 85	FEB 84
73 WAGONER	21,050	1,550	22,600	6.9	6.6	6.1
74 WASHINGTON	23,630	1,260	24,890	5.1	5.5	4.9
75 WASHITA	6,700	590	7,290	8.1	8.9	9.8
76 WOODS	5,740	240	5,980	4.0	3.5	3.6
77 WOODWARD	11,550	1,030	12,580	8.2	7.4	8.2
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	454,000	31,800	485,800	6.5	6.7	5.7
TULSA MSA	323,400	27,300	350,700	7.8	7.9	7.9

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A. NORTHWEST	37,600	2,700	40,300	6.7
B. SOUTHWEST	52,300	4,500	56,800	7.9
C. NORTH CENTRAL	78,400	6,300	84,700	7.4
D. SOUTH CENTRAL	108,100	8,700	116,800	7.4
E. CENTRAL	352,300	25,200	377,500	6.7
F. TULSA	278,800	23,500	302,300	7.8
G. EAST CENTRAL	95,200	9,000	104,200	8.6
H. SOUTHERN	82,900	8,400	91,300	9.2
I. NORTHEAST	95,000	9,700	104,700	9.3
J. EASTERN	102,200	11,800	114,000	10.4
K. SOUTHEAST	51,800	9,500	61,300	15.5
L. CLEVELAND	61,900	3,800	65,700	5.8

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973-1984



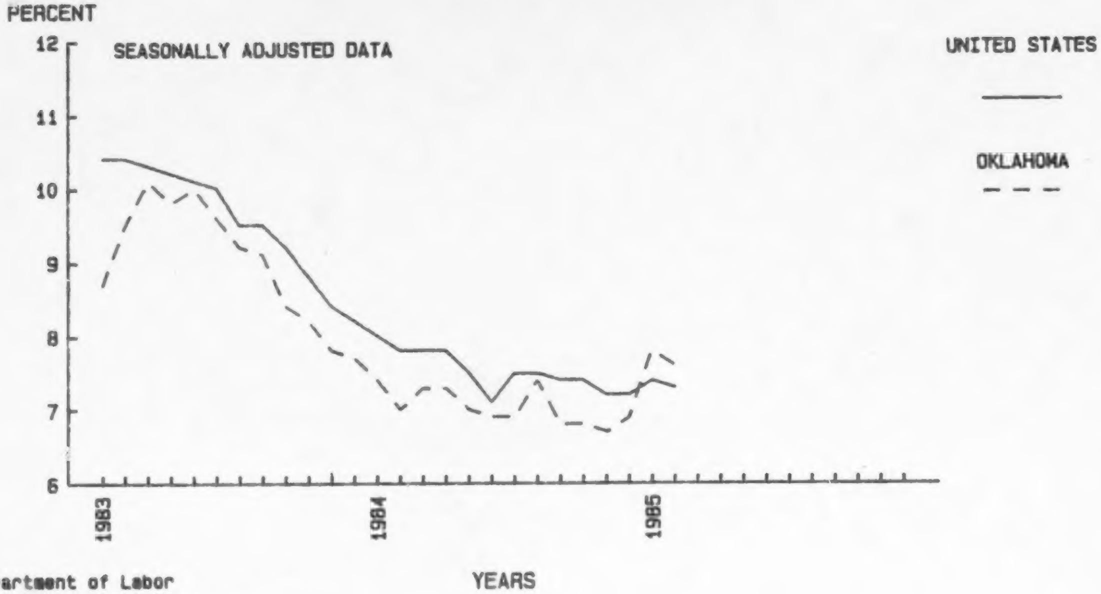
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL			MONTH		PERCENT CHANGE	
YEAR	INDEX	MONTH	1984	1985	PREV. YR.	PREV. MO.
1973	133.1	JAN	305.2	316.1	3.6	0.2
1974	147.7	FEB	306.6	317.4	3.5	0.4
1975	161.2	MAR	307.3		4.7	0.2
1976	170.5	APR	308.8		4.5	0.5
1977	181.5	MAY	309.7		4.2	0.3
1978	195.4	JUN	310.7		4.2	0.3
1979	217.4	JUL	311.7		4.1	0.3
1980	246.8	AUG	313.0		4.2	0.4
1981	272.4	SEP	314.5		4.2	0.5
1982	289.1	OCT	315.3		4.2	0.3
1983	298.4	NOV	315.3		4.0	0.0
1984	311.1	DEC	315.5		4.0	0.1

The Consumer price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices, call Research and Planning Division (405) 521-3735.

COMPARISON OF
UNEMPLOMENT RATES
UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Oklahoma Employment Security Commission

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA
1983-1985

MONTH	1983				1984				1985				MONTH
	UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		
	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	
JAN	11.4	9.2	10.4	8.7	8.6	7.9	8.0	7.4	8.0	8.3	7.4	7.8	JAN
FEB	11.3	10.1	10.4	9.5	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.8	8.1	7.3	7.6	FEB
MAR	10.8	10.0	10.3	10.1	8.1	7.3	7.8	7.3					MAR
APR	10.0	9.6	10.2	9.8	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3					APR
MAY	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.0	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.0					MAY
JUN	10.2	9.8	10.0	9.6	7.4	7.1	7.1	6.9					JUN
JUL	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.2	7.5	7.1	7.5	6.9					JUL
AUG	9.0	8.8	9.5	9.1	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.4					AUG
SEP	8.8	8.1	9.2	8.4	7.1	6.6	7.4	6.8					SEP
OCT	8.4	7.9	8.8	8.2	7.0	6.6	7.4	6.8					OCT
NOV	8.1	7.7	8.4	7.8	6.9	6.6	7.2	6.7					NOV
DEC	8.0	7.5	8.2	7.7	7.0	6.7	7.2	6.9					DEC
AVE	9.5	9.0	--	--	7.5	7.0	--	--					AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U. S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1984 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research & Planning Division.

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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

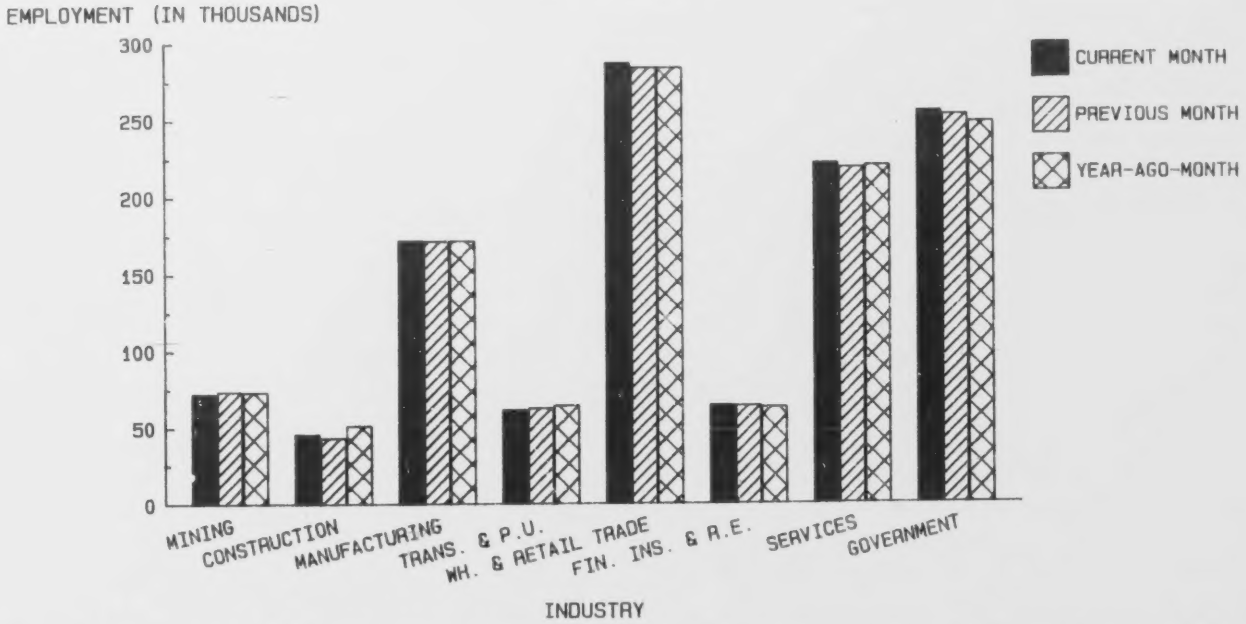
APRIL 1985
(March Data)

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Total employment in Oklahoma, based on a place-of-residence concept, totaled 1,421,400 in March, or 23,000 more than February. Nevertheless, this latest month's estimate was 5,400 below the comparative 1984 period. Unemployment was estimated at 116,000, or 12,000 fewer over the 30 day span but still some 4,700 greater than a year ago. As a result of these changes in labor force components, the percent unemployed dropped to 7.6 percent, down from February's 8.4 rate, but slightly above the 7.3 percent for March 1984. In spite of the short-term improvement, the State's job situation appeared weaker than a year earlier.

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
OKLAHOMA
MARCH, 1985



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NONFARM EMPLOYMENT INCREASES SEASONALLY

March nonfarm wage and salary employment totaled 1,183,900, up from 1,175,900 in February. This 8,000 increase was, however, somewhat less than normal for the period but did not reflect usual seasonal trends. Specifically, trade recorded the largest advance, 2,800, with significant personnel additions at eating and drinking establishments. Service employment rose seasonally by 2,600 while construction added 2,300, also the result of seasonality. Government added 2,300 jobs. Finally, manufacturing and finance-insurance-real estate posted additions of 500 and 300 workers, respectively. On the downside, mining cut back 1,500 in the dominant oil and gas extraction component. Employment was also reduced by 1,300 in transportation-public utilities, largely in transportation, especially trucking and warehousing.

Year-ago comparisons of nonfarm industry employment revealed a slight increase of 2,800 this March when compared to the corresponding 1984 month. Government recorded the major over-the-year advance, adding 7,000 overall. Trade followed with 2,800 additions. Manufacturing was the only other industry division to record a gain - a small upturn of 200 workers. Meanwhile, construction led industry losers with a 5,500 job reduction. Mining employment dropped 1,300. Losses also occurred in transportation-public utilities, mostly noticeable in trucking and warehousing.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Production workers in Oklahoma factories worked an average of 42.2 hours per week at $9.83 per hour or $414.83 weekly during the survey week in March. This represented a gain of $34.01 above the comparable period in February as their workweeks increased by almost three hours, while their hourly wage rates rose 14 cents. Those employed in durable goods plants in the State also followed the same trend - longer hours at higher hourly earnings - resulting in $52.78 more in average weekly paychecks. Nondurable goods workers for this period averaged about the same number of hours worked, but lost 6 cents hourly, causing a small decline in weekly wages. Among the individual manufacturing industries shown on the *Hours and Earnings Table* in this publication, transportation equipment and machinery, except electrical, had the strongest over-the-month increase in weekly earnings.

Five manufacturing industries are also surveyed and included on the *Hours and Earnings Table*. Those employed in oil and gas extraction, construction and retail trade earned more, on average, in March compared with February. Public utilities workers' weekly paychecks were slightly lower, while wholesale trade employees' pay remained virtually unchanged.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN OKLAHOMA

The insured unemployment in Oklahoma increased to a total of 30,435 for the week which ended March 23, 1985. This was 1,832 more than reported during February, when 28,604 jobless claims were reported. Between the week of December 22, 1984, and March 23, 1985, 6,310 more persons claimed to be among the insured jobless, an increase of almost 26 percent during the first quarter of 1985. The recent March total was an increase of 7,945, or 35 percent more than the 22,491 insured, unemployed jobless of the week of March 24, 1984. This increase during the last year, indeed during the most recent quarter, is a measure of the persistence of certain kinds of unemployment in Oklahoma, particularly as 7,544 persons were among those reported to be unemployed for a duration of 15 weeks or more. This was almost twice the number in this category than at this time a year earlier.

Comparison of the insured joblessness by major industry group revealed that the largest number was in contract construction, 6,698 (22 percent); manufacturing was next, with 6,119 (20.3 percent); wholesale and retail trade followed with 4,658 (15.3 percent); and mining was fourth with 3,607 (11.9 percent). These four groups combined to total 21,132, or 70 percent of the insured unemployed reported during the week which ended March 23, 1985.

Insured joblessness classified by occupational attachment of the claimants was greatest in structural work, with 7,446 (24.5 percent); followed by miscellaneous occupations with 5,598 (18.4 percent); clerical work, third with 4,482 (14.7 percent); and professional-technical-managerial, 3,695 (12.1 percent). The total of these four groups was 21,221, or 70 percent of the jobless indentified by occupational group. Claims in each of the other occupational groups remained below 10 percent for the month.

STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE SITUATION

Unemployment rates decreased in 67 Oklahoma counties in March from February. Only 9 counties had higher jobless rates, while the rate was unchanged in another county. Lower unemployment also occurred in the States' two largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas - Oklahoma City and Tulsa - with the jobless rate dropping to 6.2 from 6.8 percent in the former and to 7.1 from 8.1 percent in the latter.

Statewide unemployment, as previously reported in this publication, declined to 7.6 from 8.4 percent during this same February-March period. The States' latest rate was only slightly above the national unadjusted rate of 7.5 percent. On a seasonally adjusted basis, however, the U. S. rate was 7.3 in March compared to 7.7 percent for Oklahoma.

Despite the short-term improvement in unemployment, jobless rates this March were up from March 1984 in 43 counties. The Oklahoma City MSA also stood 0.7 of a percent above the year-ago level and the State unemployment rate was 0.3 of one percent higher over this 12 month period.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

Item	Number (In Thousands)			% Chg.	Absolute Change	
	Mar 1985p	Feb 1985r	Mar 1984r	Feb 85 Mar 85	Feb 85 Mar 85	Mar 84 Mar 85
Total Labor Force †	1538.0	1527.0	1538.7	0.7	11.0	– 0.7
Unemployment	116.6	128.6	111.9	– 9.3	– 12.0	4.7
Unemployment Rate	7.6	8.4	7.3	-----	-----	-----
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	7.7	7.9	7.3	-----	-----	-----
Total Employment	1421.4	1398.4	1426.8	1.6	23.0	– 5.4
Agriculture	47.5	46.6	48.0	1.9	0.9	– 0.5
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	176.0	174.7	182.0	0.7	1.3	– 6.0
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

† Based on place-of-residence concept.

Item	Mar 1985p	Feb 1985r	Mar 1984r	Feb 85 Mar 85	Feb 85 Mar 85	Mar 84 Mar 85
Wage and Salaries Workers, Total *	1183.9	1175.9	1181.1	0.7	8.0	2.8
Manufacturing	172.4	171.9	172.2	0.3	0.5	0.2
Durable Goods	108.6	108.4	107.9	0.2	0.2	0.7
Lumber & Wood Products	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.0	0.1	– 0.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	10.9	10.9	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.1
Primary Metal Industries	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	17.5	17.6	17.0	– 0.6	– 0.1	0.5
Fab. Structural Metal Products	9.1	9.1	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Machinery Exc. Electrical	36.2	36.1	35.7	0.3	0.1	0.5
Construction & Related Mach	13.8	13.9	13.2	– 0.7	– 0.1	0.6
Oil Field Machinery	8.7	8.9	9.1	– 2.2	– 0.2	– 0.4
General Industrial Machinery	6.8	6.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equip	11.8	11.8	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.3
Transportation Equipment	18.9	18.8	19.6	0.5	0.1	– 0.7
Motor Vehicle and Equip	11.8	11.8	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
Aircraft & Parts	6.5	6.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	– 1.0
Instruments & Related Products	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nondurable Goods	63.8	63.5	64.3	0.5	0.3	– 0.5
Food & Kindred Products	14.5	14.4	14.4	0.7	0.1	0.1
Apparel & Other Textile Products	8.8	9.1	9.7	– 3.3	– 0.3	– 0.9
Paper & Allied Products	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Printing & Publishing	11.6	11.6	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.4	6.4	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	8.1	7.8	8.7	3.8	0.3	– 0.6
Petroleum Refining	7.6	7.3	8.1	4.1	0.3	– 0.5
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	12.0	11.8	11.4	1.7	0.2	0.6
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.6	7.5	7.2	1.3	0.1	0.4
Mining	72.7	74.2	74.0	– 2.0	– 1.5	– 1.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	69.9	71.5	71.1	– 2.2	– 1.6	– 1.2
Construction	46.4	44.1	51.9	5.2	2.3	– 5.5
Heavy Construction Contractor	9.8	9.1	10.6	7.7	0.7	– 0.8
Transportation & Public Utilities Ex	62.1	63.4	65.0	– 2.1	– 1.3	– 2.9
Transportation	31.9	33.1	34.0	– 3.6	– 1.2	– 2.1
Railroad Transportation	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	16.4	17.1	17.8	– 4.1	– 0.7	– 1.4
Communications & Electric, GA	30.2	30.3	31.0	– 0.3	– 0.1	– 0.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	287.1	284.3	284.3	1.0	2.8	2.8
Wholesale Trade	68.8	68.2	67.8	0.9	0.6	1.0
Retail Trade	218.3	216.1	216.5	1.0	2.2	1.8
General Merchandise Stores	29.1	29.0	28.2	0.3	0.1	0.9
Department Stores	12.6	12.7	12.4	– 0.8	– 0.1	0.2
Food Stores	37.7	38.2	38.8	– 1.3	– 0.5	– 1.1
Automotive Dealers & Service Sta	26.2	25.9	25.8	1.2	0.3	0.4
Apparel & Accessory Stores	14.4	14.6	14.7	– 1.4	– 0.2	– 0.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	65.0	64.7	63.8	0.5	0.3	1.2
Banking	21.9	21.8	22.2	0.5	0.1	– 0.3
Insurance Carriers	9.3	9.4	9.3	– 1.1	– 0.1	0.0
Services	222.2	219.6	220.9	1.2	2.6	1.3
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11.4	11.1	11.6	2.7	0.3	– 0.2
Personal Services	12.1	12.0	12.0	0.8	0.1	0.1
Health Services	69.2	68.8	69.6	0.6	0.4	– 0.4
Hospitals	28.0	28.0	29.5	0.0	0.0	– 1.5
Total Government	256.0	253.7	249.0	0.9	2.3	7.0
Federal Government	50.7	50.2	49.4	1.0	0.5	1.3
State and Local Government	205.3	203.5	199.6	0.9	1.8	5.7
State Government	71.9	71.0	70.4	1.3	0.9	1.5
Local Government	133.4	132.5	129.2	0.7	0.9	4.2

** These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1984 benchmark levels. Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.*

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
MARCH 1985

INDUSTRY GROUP	AVE. WEEKLY EARNINGS Mar 1985P	AVE. WEEKLY EARNINGS Feb 1985R	AVE. WEEKLY EARNINGS Mar 1984R	AVE. WEEKLY HOURS Mar 1985P	AVE. WEEKLY HOURS Feb 1985R	AVE. WEEKLY HOURS Mar 1984R	AVE. HOURLY EARNINGS Mar 1985P	AVE. HOURLY EARNINGS Feb 1985R	AVE. HOURLY EARNINGS Mar 1984R
MANUFACTURING	$414.83	$380.82	$412.13	42.2	39.3	42.4	$9.83	$9.69	$9.72
DURABLE GOODS	439.06	386.28	426.72	43.3	38.9	42.8	10.14	9.93	9.97
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	433.67	424.62	414.83	42.6	42.0	41.4	10.18	10.11	10.02
PRIMARY METALS	413.13	410.45	395.81	42.9	42.8	43.4	9.63	9.59	9.12
FABRICATED METALS	385.42	379.60	370.06	40.4	40.0	40.4	9.54	9.49	9.16
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS	389.75	375.72	380.80	41.2	40.4	41.8	9.46	9.30	9.11
MACHINERY EXECPT ELECTRICAL	429.07	326.68	414.43	45.5	34.1	44.9	9.43	9.58	9.23
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	426.78	424.32	418.20	41.8	41.6	42.2	10.21	10.20	9.91
ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	388.85	393.57	409.17	39.8	40.7	42.8	9.77	9.67	9.56
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	588.96	493.61	570.21	45.2	41.1	43.1	13.03	12.01	13.23
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	407.98	402.05	414.80	42.9	42.5	42.5	9.51	9.46	9.76
NONDURABLE GOODS	368.92	370.40	386.14	40.1	40.0	41.7	9.20	9.26	9.26
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	322.34	325.07	325.20	40.7	41.2	41.8	7.92	7.89	7.78
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	188.75	178.60	176.15	38.6	36.9	37.8	4.89	4.84	4.66
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	407.53	408.80	404.93	41.5	41.8	44.4	9.82	9.78	9.12
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	399.74	404.21	384.35	42.3	41.8	40.5	9.45	9.67	9.49
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	418.77	437.90	416.97	42.3	43.1	41.0	9.90	10.16	10.17
PETROLEUM REFINING	517.44	511.81	605.14	39.2	39.4	46.3	13.20	12.99	13.07
NONMANUFACTURING									
CONSTRUCTION	415.15	412.73	434.92	37.1	36.3	37.3	11.19	11.37	11.66
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	451.92	447.32	436.54	42.0	42.2	41.3	10.76	10.60	10.57
PUBLIC UTILITIES	483.80	490.81	458.78	41.0	41.7	40.6	11.80	11.77	11.30
WHOLESALE TRADE	356.85	356.84	346.33	39.0	39.3	39.4	9.15	9.08	8.79
RETAIL TRADE*	191.58	187.84	200.41	30.9	30.2	32.8	6.20	6.22	6.11

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 124,900 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1984 benchmark.*

Above industries have been classified according to the **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.**

P - *Preliminary* **R** - *Revised.* **Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: MARCH 1985

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE MAR 85	FEB 85	MAR 84
U.S.	105,768,000	8,625,000	114,393,000	7.5	7.8	8.1
OKLAHOMA	1,421,400	116,400	1,537,800	7.6	8.4	7.3
COUNTIES						
1 ADAIR	7,020	680	7,700	8.8	9.7	9.0
2 ALFALFA	3,210	150	3,360	4.5	4.9	3.7
3 ATOKA	4,720	760	5,480	13.9	15.4	11.8
4 BEAVER	3,550	100	3,650	2.7	3.0	3.5
5 BECKHAM	8,930	940	9,870	9.5	9.4	12.2
6 BLAINE	5,400	470	5,870	8.0	8.9	6.8
7 BRYAN	13,400	1,330	14,730	9.0	9.9	8.8
8 CADDO	12,810	1,380	14,190	9.7	10.8	8.3
9 CANADIAN	31,975	1,850	33,825	5.5	5.6	4.3
10 CARTER	20,625	1,650	22,275	7.4	8.0	7.6
11 CHEROKEE	14,930	1,810	16,740	10.8	11.1	8.7
12 CHOCTAW	4,930	890	5,820	15.3	16.0	14.6
13 CIMARRON	1,520	100	1,620	6.2	6.8	4.7
14 CLEVELAND	73,325	4,225	77,550	5.4	5.7	5.3
15 COAL	1,920	370	2,290	16.2	18.6	17.7
16 COMANCHE	38,125	2,250	40,375	5.6	6.1	5.8
17 COTTON	2,320	140	2,460	5.7	6.1	6.4
18 CRAIG	7,660	520	8,180	6.4	7.9	6.1
19 CREEK	29,975	2,750	32,725	8.4	9.4	8.2
20 CUSTER	14,430	990	15,420	6.4	7.1	6.5
21 DELAWARE	10,040	1,080	11,120	9.7	12.1	9.5
22 DEWEY	3,120	270	3,390	8.0	7.6	7.1

COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE MAR 85	FEB 85	MAR 84
23 ELLIS	2,680	260	2,940	8.8	9.2	7.5
24 GARFIELD	28,375	2,300	30,675	7.5	8.3	6.2
25 GARVIN	11,270	970	12,240	7.9	9.1	7.9
26 GRADY	18,980	1,800	20,780	8.7	9.4	8.2
27 GRANT	2,700	150	2,850	5.3	5.1	5.2
28 GREER	2,860	190	3,050	6.2	6.6	7.2
29 HARMON	1,740	150	1,890	7.9	9.1	6.5
30 HARPER	1,680	140	1,820	7.7	8.0	7.5
31 HASKELL	4,590	820	5,410	15.2	16.3	12.6
32 HUGHES	4,810	980	5,790	16.9	18.3	15.6
33 JACKSON	10,440	880	11,320	7.8	7.8	6.8
34 JEFFERSON	3,450	280	3,730	7.5	8.5	8.1
35 JOHNSTON	4,220	390	4,610	8.5	8.4	7.3
36 KAY	23,600	1,875	25,475	7.4	8.4	7.5
37 KINGFISHER	7,360	490	7,850	6.2	5.8	6.1
38 KIOWA	5,360	450	5,810	7.7	8.1	7.2
39 LATIMER	3,130	690	3,820	18.1	17.8	13.8
40 LEFLORE	11,930	1,950	13,880	14.0	14.8	11.6
41 LINCOLN	10,240	1,380	11,620	11.9	14.0	9.2
42 LOGAN	14,460	800	15,260	5.2	5.9	5.9
43 LOVE	2,370	330	2,700	12.2	12.0	9.2
44 MCCLAIN	11,050	730	11,780	6.2	6.5	5.3
45 MCCURTAIN	13,190	1,740	14,930	11.7	14.3	10.6
46 MCINTOSH	5,890	760	6,650	11.4	13.1	11.5
47 MAJOR	3,790	330	4,120	8.0	7.7	5.4

					UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	MAR 85	FEB 85	MAR 84
48	MARSHALL	4,130	340	4,470	7.6	8.5	7.6
49	MAYES	14,960	1,910	16,870	11.3	15.0	11.5
50	MURRAY	5,410	490	5,900	8.3	9.3	8.3
51	MUSKOGEE	27,875	3,275	31,150	10.5	11.7	9.9
52	NOBLE	5,140	330	5,470	6.0	6.6	6.4
53	NOWATA	4,230	550	4,780	11.5	13.3	11.6
54	OKFUSKEE	3,930	480	4,410	10.9	11.7	11.0
55	OKLAHOMA	302,050	21,025	323,075	6.5	7.3	5.5
56	OKMULGEE	12,500	1,675	14,175	11.8	12.4	12.9
57	OSAGE	19,400	1,075	20,475	5.3	5.7	5.3
58	OTTAWA	12,325	1,450	13,775	10.5	11.4	9.6
59	PAWNEE	5,970	600	6,570	9.1	10.9	11.4
60	PAYNE	31,525	1,575	33,100	4.8	5.2	4.7
61	PITTSBURG	12,150	2,400	14,550	16.5	17.7	12.7
62	PONTOTOC	16,200	1,160	17,360	6.7	8.1	6.0
63	POTTAWATOMIE	29,425	2,150	31,575	6.8	7.0	6.8
64	PUSHMATAHA	2,830	540	3,370	16.0	16.3	16.5
65	ROGER MILLS	2,390	230	2,620	8.8	8.6	9.0
66	ROGERS	23,830	2,170	26,000	8.3	9.2	8.6
67	SEMINOLE	10,860	1,410	12,270	11.5	12.6	9.6
68	SEQUOYAH	14,630	1,540	16,170	9.5	11.5	7.3
69	STEPHENS	19,550	1,450	21,000	6.9	7.2	8.0
70	TEXAS	8,100	400	8,500	4.7	5.6	4.3
71	TILLMAN	4,300	340	4,640	7.3	7.8	12.0
72	TULSA	233,800	17,925	251,725	7.1	8.2	8.0

COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE MAR 85	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FEB 85	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE MAR 84
73 WAGONER	21,380	1,330	22,710	5.9	7.0	6.1
74 WASHINGTON	24,070	1,140	25,210	4.5	5.2	4.8
75 WASHITA	6,720	580	7,300	7.9	8.5	9.2
76 WOODS	5,870	270	6,140	4.4	4.2	3.3
77 WOODWARD	11,760	1,030	12,790	8.1	8.3	8.2
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	462,300	30,800	493,100	6.2	6.8	5.5
TULSA MSA	328,400	25,200	353,600	7.1	8.1	7.8

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS*

A. NORTHWEST	38,300	2,600	40,900	6.4
B. SOUTHWEST	52,900	4,400	57,300	7.7
C. NORTH CENTRAL	79,600	6,100	85,700	7.1
D. SOUTH CENTRAL	110,600	8,400	119,000	7.1
E. CENTRAL	358,800	24,100	382,900	6.3
F. TULSA	283,200	21,700	304,900	7.1
G. EAST CENTRAL	96,800	8,600	105,400	8.2
H. SOUTHERN	84,200	7,800	92,000	8.5
I. NORTHEAST	97,100	8,800	105,900	8.3
J. EASTERN	104,200	11,100	115,300	9.6
K. SOUTHEAST	52,800	9,000	61,800	14.6
L. CLEVELAND	63,100	3,900	67,000	5.8

** These are the geographical areas designated under the Job Training Partnership Act and include all 77 Counties in Oklahoma.*

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

OKLAHOMA MARCH 1985 *

I. INDUSTRY ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

INDUSTRY	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE †											
			Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	30,436	100.0	20,734	9,702	10,003	12,889	7,544	26,378	8,485	11,369	6,524	2,299	672	913	714	797	222	346	229
Mining	3,607	11.9	3,308	299	1,222	1,615	770	3,450	1,153	1,550	747	39	14	16	9	64	17	35	12
Contract Construction	6,698	22.0	6,383	315	1,764	3,379	1,555	5,872	1,522	2,962	1,388	427	81	213	133	196	49	104	43
Manufacturing, Total	6,169	20.3	3,828	2,341	2,064	2,629	1,476	5,186	1,700	2,283	1,203	453	123	172	158	173	59	61	53
Food & Kindred Products	500	1.6	326	174	188	232	80	403	137	208	58	51	24	12	15	23	6	10	7
Apparel & Related Products	732	2.4	48	684	258	331	143	563	187	281	95	27	11	6	10	26	12	8	6
Lumber & Wood Products	202	.7	166	36	86	70	46	172	74	60	38	11	4	3	4	9	5	3	1
Printing & Publishing	119	.4	50	69	40	49	30	109	31	48	30	5	5	0	0	3	2	1	0
Refining	368	1.2	256	112	141	152	75	337	135	139	63	18	3	9	6	6	1	2	3
Stone, Clay & Glass	337	1.1	259	78	97	192	48	267	68	156	43	32	5	23	4	9	2	6	1
Primary Metal Products	290	1.0	257	33	84	121	85	260	72	112	76	19	6	6	7	6	3	2	1
Fabricated Metal Products	1,062	3.5	857	205	310	498	254	934	277	436	221	74	13	43	18	26	8	6	12
Machinery, except Electrical	278	.9	235	43	132	98	48	244	110	90	44	12	6	3	3	4	2	2	0
Electrical Machinery	689	2.3	290	399	212	239	238	564	183	197	184	78	10	26	42	13	6	2	5
Transportation Equipment	270	.9	203	67	90	110	70	242	76	101	65	14	3	7	4	2	1	1	0
All Other Manufacturing	1,322	4.3	881	441	426	537	359	1,091	350	455	286	112	33	34	45	46	11	18	17
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,641	5.4	1,296	345	479	647	515	1,434	408	576	450	161	43	60	58	12	2	7	3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,658	15.3	2,187	2,471	1,693	1,761	1,204	4,114	1,481	1,551	1,082	399	123	173	103	55	21	25	9
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	822	2.7	215	607	282	319	221	747	252	301	194	51	12	18	21	4	0	0	4
Services	5,281	17.4	2,426	2,855	1,830	1,979	1,472	4,379	1,475	1,699	1,205	605	222	197	186	195	53	66	76
State Government	244	.8	123	121	68	92	84	173	45	71	57	43	12	15	16	21	4	6	11
All Other	1,316	4.2	968	348	601	468	247	1,023	449	376	198	121	42	49	30	77	17	42	18

See footnotes at end of table.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

OKLAHOMA MARCH 1985 *

II. MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE †											
			Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**30,436**	**100.0**	**20,734**	**9,702**	**10,003**	**12,889**	**7,544**	**26,378**	**8,485**	**1,389**	**6,504**	**2,299**	**672**	**913**	**714**	**797**	**222**	**346**	**229**
Professional, Technical & Managerial	3,635	12.1	2,173	1,522	1,256	1,485	954	3,377	1,121	1,395	881	159	53	53	53	85	21	29	35
Clerical	4,482	14.7	678	3,804	1,502	1,736	1,244	3,973	1,303	1,552	1,118	365	129	142	94	80	18	37	25
Sales	1,242	4.1	770	472	406	518	318	1,141	356	488	297	67	30	22	15	20	7	7	6
Service	2,386	7.8	935	1,451	730	903	753	1,788	534	695	559	476	145	172	159	67	19	23	25
Farming, Fishery, Forestry & Related	280	.9	246	34	87	125	68	243	70	111	62	16	6	9	1	18	8	5	5
Processing	656	2.2	492	164	167	310	179	562	132	272	158	58	22	25	11	23	6	10	7
Machine Trades	1,914	6.3	1,709	205	626	873	415	1,683	554	775	354	129	32	58	39	56	16	24	16
Bench Work	2,135	7.0	805	1,330	673	888	574	1,657	528	721	408	212	41	74	97	66	24	24	18
Structural Work	7,446	24.5	7,286	150	2,100	3,580	1,766	6,520	1,820	3,159	1,541	482	107	225	150	255	51	135	69
Miscellaneous	6,200	20.4	5,640	560	2,456	2,471	1,273	5,434	2,067	2,221	1,146	335	107	133	95	127	52	52	23

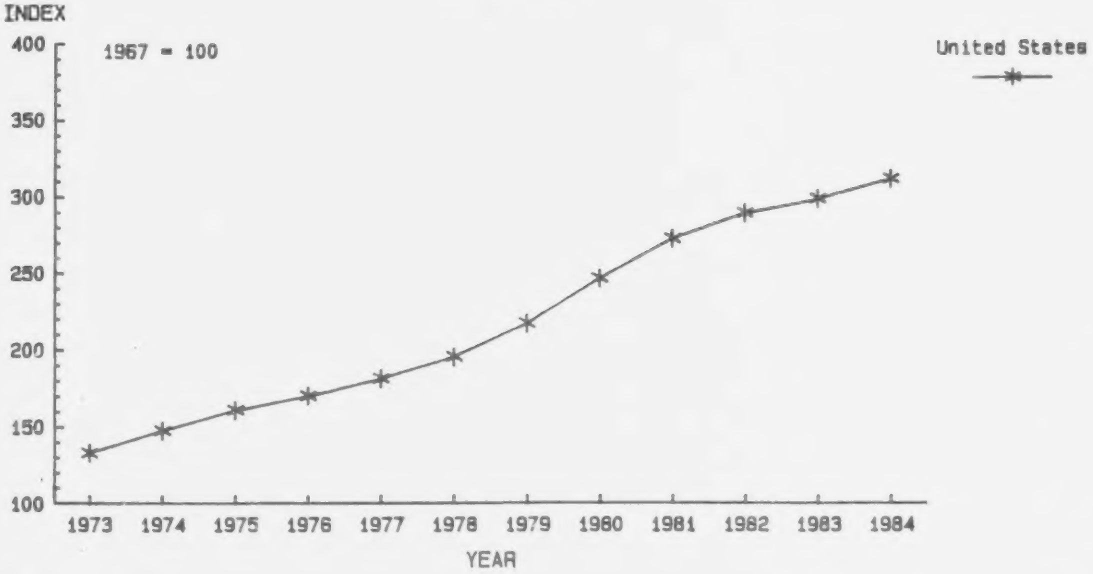
III. AGE AND SEX BY DURATION AND RACE

AGE AND SEX	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT					DURATION BY RACE †											
			Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**30,436**	**100.0**	**10,003**	**12,889**	**7,544**	**26,378**	**8,485**	**1,389**	**6,504**	**2,299**	**672**	**913**	**714**	**797**	**222**	**346**	**229**
Under 22	1,317	4.3	488	579	250	1,166	430	513	223	90	26	44	20	28	15	9	4
22-24	3,268	10.7	1,104	1,438	726	2,823	941	1,268	614	280	88	108	84	68	18	34	16
25-34	11,636	38.2	3,776	5,038	2,822	9,929	3,158	4,394	2,377	1,013	313	389	311	312	81	144	87
35-44	7,033	23.1	2,404	2,887	1,742	6,162	2,075	2,577	1,510	474	129	199	146	192	54	72	66
45-54	4,269	14.0	1,377	1,759	1,133	3,725	1,176	1,559	990	276	66	116	94	137	34	58	45
55 and over	2,913	9.6	854	1,188	871	2,573	705	1,078	790	166	50	57	59	60	20	29	11
Male-Total	**20,734**	**68.1**	**6,685**	**9,229**	**4,820**	**18,082**	**5,732**	**8,171**	**4,179**	**1,472**	**398**	**627**	**447**	**569**	**159**	**260**	**150**
Under 22	924	3.0	343	416	165	822	303	372	147	61	16	32	13	21	14	3	4
22-24	2,287	7.5	750	1,064	473	1,997	650	940	407	182	55	72	55	47	9	30	8
25-34	8,281	27.2	2,665	3,736	1,880	7,146	2,268	3,278	1,600	638	181	266	191	224	58	104	62
35-44	4,600	15.1	1,543	1,966	1,091	4,027	1,327	1,756	944	306	82	130	94	137	40	53	44
45-54	2,782	9.1	880	1,222	680	2,424	745	1,081	598	174	39	79	56	99	26	48	25
55 and over	1,860	6.1	504	825	531	1,666	439	744	483	111	25	48	38	41	12	22	7
Female-Total	**9,702**	**31.9**	**3,318**	**3,660**	**2,724**	**8,296**	**2,753**	**3,218**	**2,325**	**827**	**274**	**286**	**267**	**228**	**63**	**86**	**79**
Under 22	393	1.3	145	163	85	344	127	141	76	29	10	12	7	7	1	6	0
22-24	981	3.2	354	374	253	826	291	328	207	98	33	36	29	21	9	4	8
25-34	3,355	11.0	1,111	1,302	942	2,783	890	1,116	777	375	132	123	120	88	23	40	25
35-44	2,433	8.0	861	921	651	2,135	748	821	566	168	47	69	52	55	14	19	22
45-54	1,487	4.9	497	537	453	1,301	431	478	392	102	27	37	38	38	8	10	20
55 and over	1,053	3.5	350	363	340	907	266	334	307	55	25	9	21	19	8	7	4

* *Based on data for week of March 17-23, 1985.*

† *Figures for White, Black and Indian will not add to totals due to other non-white and persons for which information was not available.*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973-1984



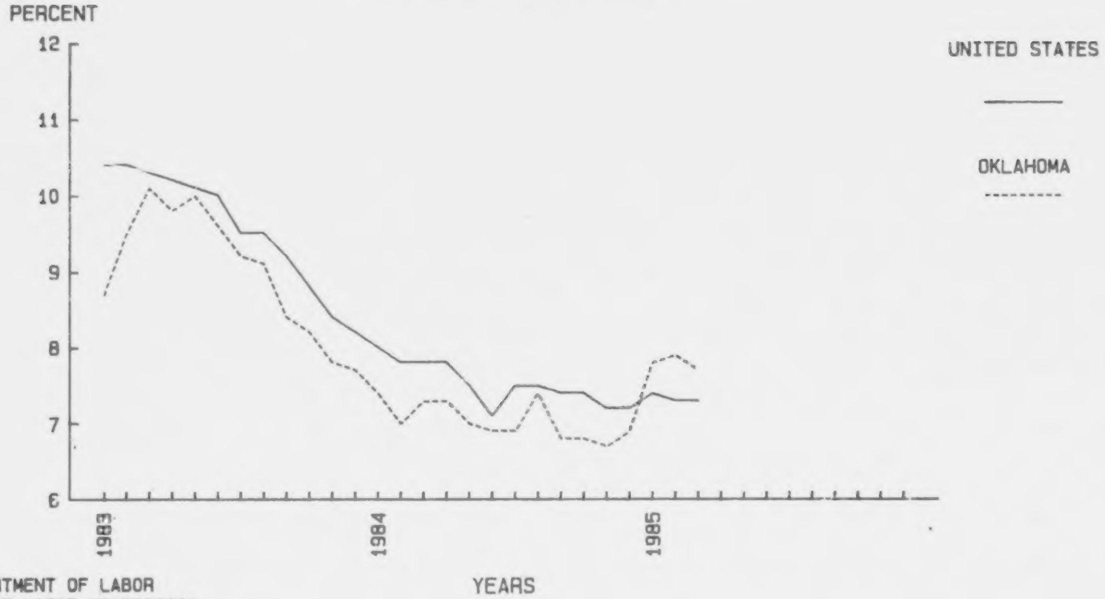
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

	ANNUAL		MONTH		PERCENT CHANGE	
YEAR	INDEX	MONTH	1984	1985	PREV. YR.	PREV. MO.
1973	133.1	JAN	305.2	316.1	3.6	0.2
1974	147.7	FEB	306.6	317.4	3.5	0.4
1975	161.2	MAR	307.3	318.8	3.7	0.4
1976	170.5	APR	308.8		4.5	0.5
1977	181.5	MAY	309.7		4.2	0.3
1978	195.4	JUN	310.7		4.2	0.3
1979	217.4	JUL	311.7		4.1	0.3
1980	246.8	AUG	313.0		4.2	0.4
1981	272.4	SEP	314.5		4.2	0.5
1982	289.1	OCT	315.3		4.2	0.3
1983	298.4	NOV	315.3		4.0	0.0
1984	311.1	DEC	315.5		4.0	0.1

The Consumer price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices, call Research and Planning Division (405) 521-3735.

COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA



US.DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA 1983-1985

	1983				1984				1985				
MONTH	UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		MONTH
	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	
JAN	11.4	9.2	10.4	8.7	8.6	7.9	8.0	7.4	8.0	8.3	7.4	7.8	JAN
FEB	11.3	10.1	10.4	9.5	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.8	8.4	7.3	7.9	FEB
MAR	10.8	10.0	10.3	10.1	8.1	7.3	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.7	MAR
APR	10.0	9.6	10.2	9.8	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3					APR
MAY	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.0	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.0					MAY
JUN	10.2	9.8	10.0	9.6	7.4	7.1	7.1	6.9					JUN
JUL	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.2	7.5	7.1	7.5	6.9					JUL
AUG	9.0	8.8	9.5	9.1	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.4					AUG
SEP	8.8	8.1	9.2	8.4	7.1	6.6	7.4	6.8					SEP
OCT	8.4	7.9	8.8	8.2	7.0	6.6	7.4	6.8					OCT
NOV	8.1	7.7	8.4	7.8	6.9	6.6	7.2	6.7					NOV
DEC	8.0	7.5	8.2	7.7	7.0	6.7	7.2	6.9					DEC
AVE	9.5	9.0	--	--	7.5	7.0	--	--					AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U. S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1984 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research & Planning Division.

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OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

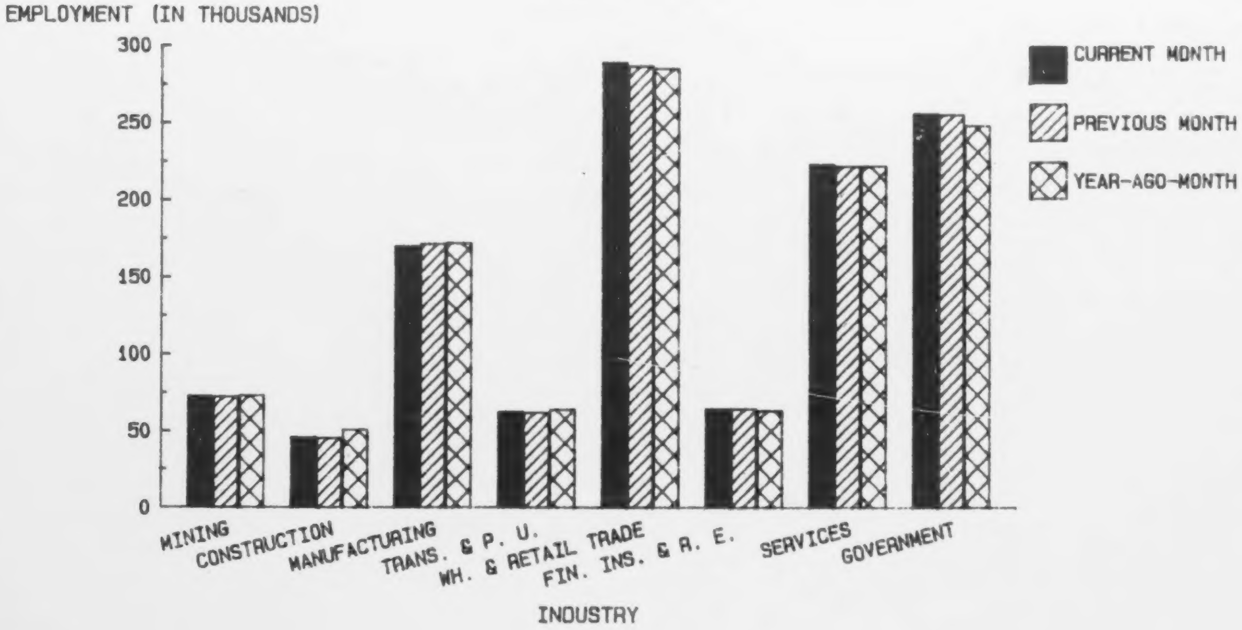
MAY 1985
(April Data)

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Total employment in Oklahoma, based on place-of-residence data, reached 1,437,800 during April, a gain of 16,600 from the revised March figure. This March-to-April rise was the second largest increase in the last seven years. Meanwhile, unemployment skidded to 106,700 from 119,500, a drop of 12,800, a record jobless decline for the March-April interval. As a result of these figures combined with current labor force data, unemployment as a percent of the labor force dropped to 6.9 from 7.8 over the 30-day span. Year-ago comparisons showed slight improvement as employment this April surpassed the April 1984 level by only 1,600 workers and the unemployed shrank by 4,000. The April rate of 6.9 percent was well under the 7.2 percent of a year ago and also less than the current national unemployment rate of 7.3 percent.

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
OKLAHOMA
APRIL, 1985



This periodical is issued and printed by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission as authorized under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act. One thousand and one hundred copies are printed at a total cost of $1,095.97, to be paid out of Federal funds granted by the U. S. Department of Labor. Copies are distributed to subscribers and other interested parties.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma's total insured unemployment decreased 3,565 during a month's time to reach 26,871 during the week which ended April 20, 1985. This amounted to a 12 percent decrease since the March 1985 report when the insured unemployment level was 30,436. It was still higher, however, than the 22,843 insured unemployment reported for the comparable week ending April 4, 1984, or a year earlier.

Of the April 1985 total insured unemployed of 26,871, 17,244 (64 percent) were male and 9,627 (36 percent) were female. A month earlier, the total of 30,436 was composed of 20,734 (68 percent) male and 9,702 (32 percent) female unemployed. Comparing these numbers with the gender composition of insured unemployed a year earlier, the distribution was 12,496 (55 percent) male and 10,347 (45 percent female).

Duration of unemployment among the insured unemployed appeared to be moderating somewhat as the most recent data showed declining numbers in the three periods for which tabulations are collected. Specifically, declining numbers since March, as reflected in the April information was: 9,035 unemployed less than five weeks, a decrease of 968; 11,376 unemployed 5 - 14 weeks, a decrease of 1,513; and 6,460 unemployed 15 weeks or more, a decrease of 1,084.

Identification of the insured unemployed numbers by industrial group during April indicates that contract construction accounted for 4,950 (18.4 percent), manufacturing was 5,745 (21.4 percent), wholesale and retail trade was 4,701 (17.5 percent), services was 4,903 (18.2 percent), and mining was 2,979 (11.1 percent). Comparing changes in these classifications since March, as a percentage of the insured unemployed, contract construction declined from a 22 percent level, while mining unemployment decreased to a 11.1 percent level. Wholesale and retail trade increased from a 15.3 percent level. Unemployment in manufacturing (21.4 percent) and services (18.2 percent) remained virtually unchanged since the March reporting week.

STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY

Sixty-three of Oklahoma's 77 counties reported increased total employment for April while 12 counties had lower employment and two were unchanged. The magnitude of change in those counties with decreased employment was small. Employment increased in Oklahoma as a whole and for the major metropolitan areas.

Unemployment, as a percent of the labor force, was down in 75 counties and all major metro statistical areas between March and April except Beaver and Pushmataha counties, where rates increased to 3.1 and 18.3 respectively. Compared to April 1984, unemployment rate estimates show increases in 30 counties, declines in 42, and no change in 5 counties. Unemployment was lower in both the Oklahoma City and Tulsa MSAs in April, although slightly higher than a year ago in the Oklahoma City MSA. Statewide unemployment was 6.9 percent in April, a marked improvement over the 7.8 percent rate recorded in March, and also well below the 7.2 percent of the same month last year.

NONFARM JOBS INCREASE NOMINALLY OVER MONTH

Nonfarm wage and salary employment totaled 1,187,800 in April, or 4,100 greater than the previous month's estimate. Six major industry divisions recorded job gains between March and April. The wholesale-retail trade division led with 2,300 additions, all in the retail sector, and services added 1,300 jobs, mostly related to seasonal activities. Government also gained 800 while increases of 400 each were estimated in both construction and transportation-public utilities. Mining was also a gainer, recording a 300 increase over last month. Manufacturing employment, led by the durable goods sector, suffered a 1,400 job decline during April while finance-insurance-real estate remained unchanged.

Compared to a year ago, this April's nonagricultural employment posted an overall gain of 5,600 jobs. This growth was led by a 7,900 increase in government, 54 percent of the growth coming in the local government sector. Wholesale-retail trade also had 4,000 additions while services continued its long-term growth pattern with 1,200 more workers. Also, finance-insurance-real estate employment increased 1,200 positions since April 1984. Offsetting the 14,300 year-to-year job gains by the four industries divisions listed above, were job losses totaling 8,700 in the other four major industry divisions. Construction was the leading job loser with an estimated 4,900 drop from year to year. Also, manufacturing dropped 1,900, followed by declines of 1,400 in transportation-public utilities and 500 in the depressed mining industry.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Production workers in Oklahoma factories worked an average of 41.2 hours per week and earned an average of $9.82 per hour for an average weekly rate of $404.58 during the April survey week. This was a $1.58 decrease in the average weekly wage since the previous month, and $8.14 less than during the comparable period a year earlier. Weekly hours worked were reported to be slightly less than a month earlier, but no more than 1.0 hours less than a year ago. Hourly earnings varied only a few cents more per hour than a month or a year earlier.

Those employed in durable goods plants earned an average of $422.77, $2.66 less than a month earlier, and $5.80 less than during the comparable week a year earlier. Average weekly hours during April were slightly decreased since the previous month, yet were only one hour less than at a comparable time a year earlier. Average hourly wages in durable goods apparently have not varied more than a dime per hour during the last year, recently reported to be $10.59.

Weekly wages in nondurable goods averaged $372.80, an increase of $2.16 above the level reported in March, but $10.72 less per week than reported during a comparable period a year earlier. Average weekly hours were virtually unchanged; average hourly rates, at $9.32, were increased slightly since March, but less than a ten cent an hour decrease since the report a year earlier.

Hours and earnings are also surveyed for five nonmanufacturing industries as shown on the **Hours and Earnings Table** in this publication. Specifically, these include oil and gas extraction, construction, public utilities, wholesale trade and retail trade, (excluding eating and drinking establishments). All five of these industries recorded higher weekly earnings in April compared to March.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

Item	Number (In Thousands)			% Chg.	Absolute Change	
	Apr 1985p	Mar 1985r	Apr 1984r	Mar 85 Apr 85	Mar 85 Apr 85	Apr 84 Apr 85
Total Labor Force †	1544.5	1540.7	1546.9	0.2	3.8	-2.4
Unemployment	106.7	119.5	110.7	-10.7	-12.8	-4.0
Unemployment Rate	6.9	7.8	7.2	-----	-----	-----
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	7.1	7.8	7.3	-----	-----	-----
Total Employment	1437.8	1421.2	1436.2	1.2	16.6	1.6
Agriculture	49.9	47.5	50.4	5.1	2.4	-0.5
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	175.8	176.0	185.6	-0.1	-0.2	-9.8
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.8	0.0	0.0	800.0	0.8	0.8
Wage and Salaries Workers, Total *	1187.8	1183.7	1182.2	0.3	4.1	5.6
Manufacturing	170.6	172.0	172.5	-0.8	-1.4	-1.9
Durable Goods	106.4	108.1	107.9	-1.6	-1.7	-1.5
Lumber & Wood Products	2.4	3.4	3.6	-29.4	-1.0	-1.2
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	11.0	10.9	10.8	0.9	0.1	0.2
Primary Metal Industries	4.0	4.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	17.5	17.3	17.1	1.2	0.2	0.4
Fab. Structural Metal Products	9.2	9.1	9.0	1.1	0.1	0.2
Machinery Exc. Electrical	35.9	36.0	35.4	-0.3	-0.1	0.5
Construction & Related Mach	13.8	13.8	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.5
Oil Field Machinery	8.7	8.7	9.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4
General Industrial Machinery	6.8	6.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equip	11.6	11.8	11.6	-1.7	-0.2	0.0
Transportation Equipment	18.3	18.8	19.4	-2.7	-0.5	-1.1
Motor Vehicle and Equip	11.7	11.8	11.5	-0.8	-0.1	0.2
Aircraft & Parts	6.1	6.5	7.4	-6.2	-0.4	-1.3
Instruments & Related Products	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nondurable Goods	64.2	63.9	64.6	0.5	0.3	-0.4
Food & Kindred Products	14.3	14.6	14.5	-2.1	-0.3	-0.2
Apparel & Other Textile Products	9.4	8.9	9.6	5.6	0.5	-0.2
Paper & Allied Products	3.5	3.4	3.3	2.9	0.1	0.2
Printing & Publishing	11.6	11.6	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.4	6.4	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	8.1	8.1	8.7	0.0	0.0	-0.6
Petroleum Refining	7.6	7.6	8.1	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	11.9	11.9	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.4
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.5	7.5	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Mining	73.2	72.9	73.7	0.4	0.3	-0.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	70.3	70.1	70.7	0.3	0.2	-0.4
Construction	46.4	46.0	51.3	0.9	0.4	-4.9
Heavy Construction Contractor	10.1	9.8	10.3	3.1	0.3	-0.2
Transportation & Public Utilities Ex	63.0	62.6	64.4	0.6	0.4	-1.4
Transportation	32.8	32.4	33.5	1.2	0.4	-0.7
Railroad Transportation	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	16.6	16.5	17.4	0.6	0.1	-0.8
Communications & Electric, GA	30.2	30.2	30.9	0.0	0.0	-0.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	289.6	287.3	285.6	0.8	2.3	4.0
Wholesale Trade	68.3	68.8	67.9	-0.7	-0.5	0.4
Retail Trade	221.3	218.5	217.7	1.3	2.8	3.6
General Merchandise Stores	29.4	29.0	28.5	1.4	0.4	0.9
Department Stores	12.6	12.5	12.4	0.8	0.1	0.2
Food Stores	38.0	37.9	38.5	0.3	0.1	-0.5
Automotive Dealers & Service Sta	26.6	26.2	26.0	1.5	0.4	0.6
Apparel & Accessory Stores	14.3	14.4	14.5	-0.7	-0.1	-0.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	65.0	65.0	63.8	0.0	0.0	1.2
Banking	21.6	21.9	22.0	-1.4	-0.3	-0.4
Insurance Carriers	9.3	9.3	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Services	223.5	222.2	222.3	0.6	1.3	1.2
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11.7	11.4	11.8	2.6	0.3	-0.1
Personal Services	11.9	12.1	11.6	-1.7	-0.2	0.3
Health Services	69.4	69.2	69.4	0.3	0.2	0.0
Hospitals	28.1	28.0	29.3	0.4	0.1	-1.2
Total Government	256.5	255.7	248.6	0.3	0.8	7.9
Federal Government	50.7	50.6	49.4	0.2	0.1	1.3
State and Local Government	205.8	205.1	199.2	0.3	0.7	6.6
State Government	72.6	71.9	70.3	1.0	0.7	2.3
Local Government	133.2	133.2	128.9	0.0	0.0	4.3

† Based on place-of-residence concept.

* *These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1984 benchmark levels. Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.*

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
APRIL 1985

	AVE. WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVF. WEEKLY HOURS			AVE. HOURLY EARNINGS		
INDUSTRY GROUP	APR 1985P	MAR 1985R	APR 1984R	APR 1985P	MAR 1985R	APR 1984R	APR 1985P	MAR 1985R	APR 1984R
MANUFACTURING	$404.58	$406.16	$412.72	41.2	41.7	42.2	$9.82	$9.74	$9.78
DURABLE GOODS	422.77	425.43	428.57	41.9	42.5	42.9	10.09	10.01	9.99
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	436.60	434.26	421.26	43.1	42.7	42.0	10.13	10.17	10.03
PRIMARY METALS	420.97	408.74	389.35	43.0	42.8	43.6	9.79	9.55	8.93
FABRICATED METALS	396.32	381.90	376.48	40.4	40.2	40.7	9.81	9.50	9.25
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS	405.87	382.58	367.61	41.5	40.7	40.8	9.78	9.40	9.01
MACHINERY EXECPT ELECTRICAL	411.43	427.55	411.99	43.4	45.1	44.3	9.48	9.48	9.30
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	440.15	444.14	450.45	42.9	43.5	45.0	10.26	10.21	10.01
ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	400.00	390.98	397.54	40.9	40.1	42.7	9.78	9.75	9.31
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	519.12	529.13	582.98	41.2	42.5	43.8	12.60	12.45	13.31
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	400.16	403.85	441.99	42.3	42.6	44.6	9.46	9.48	9.91
NONDURABLE GOODS	372.80	370.64	383.52	40.0	40.2	40.8	9.32	9.22	9.40
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	317.93	323.52	313.13	40.5	40.9	40.3	7.85	7.91	7.77
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	181.04	189.24	174.91	36.5	38.7	36.9	4.96	4.89	4.74
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	446.85	415.80	430.09	45.0	42.0	43.4	9.93	9.90	9.91
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	392.37	398.27	376.11	41.0	42.1	39.8	9.57	9.46	9.45
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	406.96	418.77	412.90	41.4	42.3	40.6	9.83	9.90	10.17
PETROLEUM REFINING	581.06	516.93	610.93	42.6	39.4	45.9	13.64	13.12	13.31
NONMANUFACTURING									
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	470.17	446.68	438.05	43.9	42.1	41.6	10.71	10.61	10.53
CONSTRUCTION	422.56	415.86	439.82	38.0	36.9	37.4	11.12	11.27	11.76
PUBLIC UTILITIES	493.12	484.67	459.49	41.3	40.9	40.2	11.94	11.85	11.43
WHOLESALE TRADE	359.58	357.77	350.37	39.0	39.1	39.5	9.22	9.15	8.87
RETAIL TRADE*	194.06	190.34	193.56	31.1	30.8	32.1	6.24	6.18	6.03

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 123,100 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1984 benchmark.*

Above industries have been classified according to the **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.**

P - *Preliminary* R - *Revised.* **Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: *Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.*

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: APRIL 1985

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				APR 85	MAR 85	APR 84
U.S.	106,175,000	8,150,000	114,325,000	7.1	7.5	7.6
OKLAHOMA	1,437,800	106,700	1,544,500	6.9	7.8	7.2
COUNTIES						
1 ADAIR	7,430	610	8,040	7.6	8.7	9.5
2 ALFALFA	3,260	140	3,400	4.1	4.4	3.5
3 ATOKA	4,830	610	5,440	11.2	14.2	11.4
4 BEAVER	3,470	110	3,580	3.1	2.9	2.9
5 BECKHAM	9,110	850	9,960	8.5	9.7	12.3
6 BLAINE	5,470	430	5,900	7.3	8.3	7.0
7 BRYAN	13,470	1,230	14,700	8.4	9.1	8.4
8 CADDO	13,060	1,280	14,340	8.9	9.9	8.1
9 CANADIAN	32,425	1,800	34,225	5.3	5.7	4.5
10 CARTER	20,900	1,525	22,425	6.8	7.5	7.7
11 CHEROKEE	14,860	1,390	16,250	8.6	11.2	11.4
12 CHOCTAW	5,160	770	5,930	13.0	15.6	12.5
13 CIMARRON	1,570	80	1,650	4.8	6.3	4.3
14 CLEVELAND	74,375	3,825	78,200	4.9	5.6	4.9
15 COAL	2,000	300	2,300	13.0	16.5	16.0
16 COMANCHE	39,100	2,050	41,150	5.0	5.7	5.5
17 COTTON	2,380	130	2,510	5.2	5.7	5.8
18 CRAIG	7,850	550	8,400	6.5	6.6	6.4
19 CREEK	30,250	2,575	32,825	7.8	8.8	7.8
20 CUSTER	14,430	780	15,210	5.1	6.6	6.4
21 DELAWARE	10,390	920	11,310	8.1	10.1	7.8
22 DEWEY	3,050	230	3,280	7.0	7.8	6.1
23 ELLIS	2,760	210	2,970	7.1	9.1	6.6
24 GARFIELD	28,750	2,050	30,800	6.7	7.7	6.4
25 GARVIN	11,410	890	12,300	7.2	8.1	7.5
26 GRADY	19,250	1,800	21,050	8.6	8.9	8.1
27 GRANT	2,790	120	2,910	4.1	5.2	4.9
28 GREER	2,940	150	3,090	4.9	6.4	6.3
29 HARMON	1,880	140	2,020	6.9	7.7	6.0
30 HARPER	1,710	130	1,840	7.1	8.1	8.1
31 HASKELL	4,890	700	5,590	12.5	15.2	12.5
32 HUGHES	4,840	820	5,660	14.5	17.1	15.7
33 JACKSON	10,750	800	11,550	6.9	7.9	6.3
34 JEFFERSON	3,600	230	3,830	6.0	7.8	6.9
35 JOHNSTON	4,140	330	4,470	7.4	8.6	6.9

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: APRIL 1985

					UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	APR 85	MAR 85	APR 84
36	KAY	23,900	1,775	25,675	6.9	7.6	7.4
37	KINGFISHER	7,570	380	7,950	4.8	6.3	5.7
38	KIOWA	5,470	390	5,860	6.7	7.8	7.2
39	LATIMER	3,240	610	3,850	15.8	18.5	15.0
40	LEFLORE	12,010	1,830	13,840	13.2	14.1	11.9
41	LINCOLN	10,280	1,240	11,520	10.8	12.2	8.9
42	LOGAN	14,670	790	15,460	5.1	5.4	6.1
43	LOVE	2,400	270	2,670	10.1	12.1	9.3
44	MCCLAIN	11,210	620	11,830	5.2	6.4	4.4
45	MCCURTAIN	11,720	1,540	13,260	11.6	11.9	10.3
46	MCINTOSH	5,990	630	6,620	9.5	11.6	12.3
47	MAJOR	3,760	300	4,060	7.4	8.2	5.4
48	MARSHALL	4,290	270	4,560	5.9	7.5	7.2
49	MAYES	15,040	1,880	16,920	11.1	11.5	10.9
50	MURRAY	5,410	450	5,860	7.7	8.5	8.3
51	MUSKOGEE	28,125	3,000	31,125	9.6	10.9	10.2
52	NOBLE	5,280	280	5,560	5.0	6.4	6.2
53	NOWATA	4,080	490	4,570	10.7	11.5	11.4
54	OKFUSKEE	3,970	460	4,430	10.4	11.0	11.4
55	OKLAHOMA	306,300	19,675	325,975	6.0	6.7	5.5
56	OKMULGEE	12,275	1,475	13,750	10.7	12.0	13.0
57	OSAGE	19,575	1,000	20,575	4.9	5.5	5.6
58	OTTAWA	12,425	1,250	13,675	9.1	10.8	9.4
59	PAWNEE	5,940	560	6,500	8.6	9.3	10.6
60	PAYNE	31,825	1,450	33,275	4.4	4.8	4.4
61	PITTSBURG	12,125	2,050	14,175	14.5	16.7	12.8
62	PONTOTOC	16,320	1,020	17,340	5.9	6.7	6.0
63	POTTAWATOMIE	29,825	1,875	31,700	5.9	7.1	7.0
64	PUSHMATAHA	2,940	660	3,600	18.3	16.3	16.3
65	ROGER MILLS	2,460	170	2,630	6.5	9.6	7.9
66	ROGERS	24,050	1,940	25,990	7.5	8.5	8.8
67	SEMINOLE	11,090	1,230	12,320	10.0	11.7	9.9
68	SEQUOYAH	14,600	1,440	16,040	9.0	9.7	7.0
69	STEPHENS	19,740	1,460	21,200	6.9	7.2	7.4
70	TEXAS	8,150	340	8,490	4.0	4.6	4.3
71	TILLMAN	4,440	340	4,780	7.1	7.6	8.8
72	TULSA	236,025	16,975	253,000	6.7	7.3	7.9
73	WAGONER	21,590	1,230	22,820	5.4	6.0	5.9
74	WASHINGTON	24,450	1,080	25,530	4.2	4.6	4.5
75	WASHITA	6,910	510	7,420	6.9	8.1	8.3
76	WOODS	6,040	240	6,280	3.8	4.4	3.0
77	WOODWARD	11,820	1,000	12,820	7.8	8.1	8.1

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: APRIL 1985

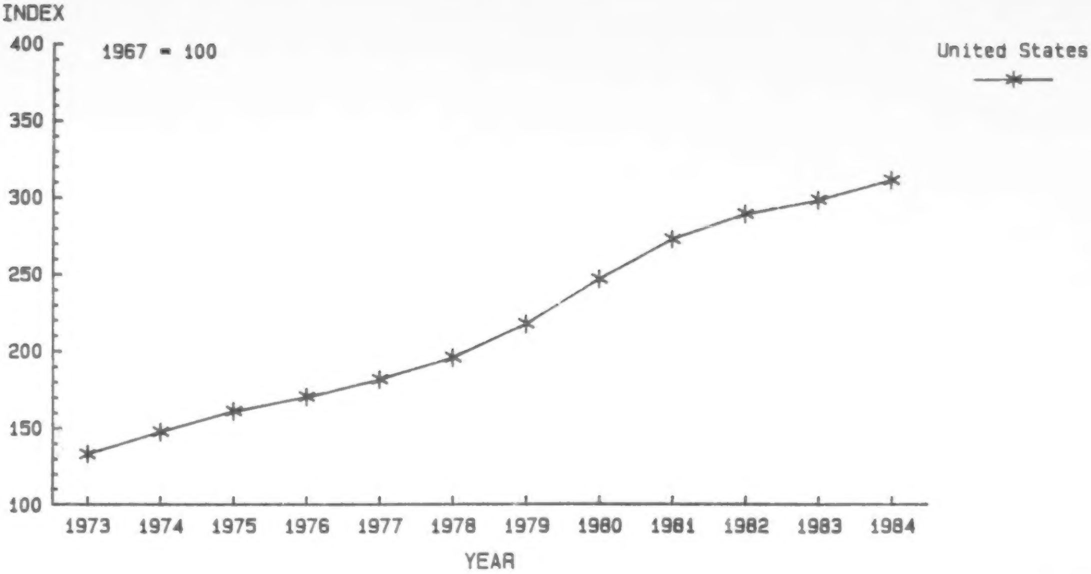
AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				APR 85	MAR 85	APR 84
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	468,800	28,600	497,400	5.7	6.4	5.4
TULSA MSA	331,500	23,700	355,200	6.7	7.3	7.7

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS *

A. NORTHWEST	38,600	2,300	40,900	5.6
B. SOUTHWEST	53,900	3,800	57,700	6.6
C. NORTH CENTRA	80,800	5,500	86,300	6.4
D. SOUTH CENTRA	112,800	7,900	120,700	6.5
E. CENTRAL	363,800	22,600	386,400	5.8
F. TULSA	285,800	20,600	306,400	6.7
G. EAST CENTRAL	97,800	7,600	105,400	7.2
H. SOUTHERN	85,200	6,900	92,100	7.5
I. NORTHEAST	98,300	8,100	106,400	7.6
J. EASTERN	104,900	9,800	114,700	8.5
K. SOUTHEAST	52,100	8,100	60,200	13.5
L. CLEVELAND	63,900	3,500	67,400	5.2

**These are the geographical areas designated under the Job Training Partnership Act and include all 77 Counties.*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973-1984



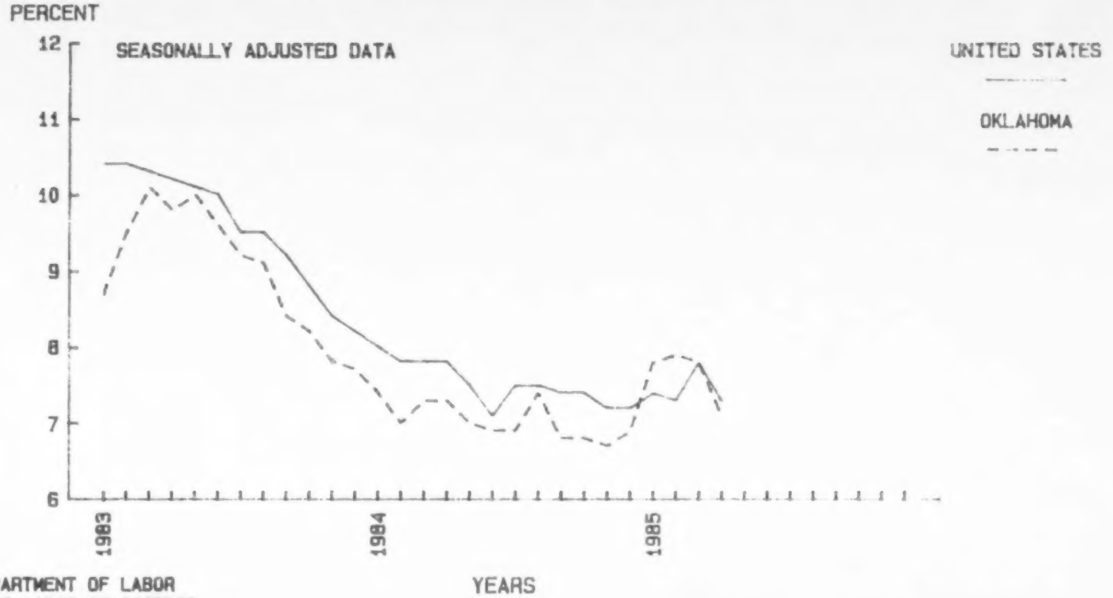
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL YEAR	INDEX	MONTH	MONTH 1984	1985	PERCENT CHANGE PREV. YR.	PREV. MO.
1973	133.1	JAN	305.2	316.1	3.6	0.2
1974	147.7	FEB	306.6	317.4	3.5	0.4
1975	161.2	MAR	307.3	318.8	3.7	0.4
1976	170.5	APR	308.8	320.1	3.7	0.4
1977	181.5	MAY	309.7		4.2	0.3
1978	195.4	JUN	310.7		4.2	0.3
1979	217.4	JUL	311.7		4.1	0.3
1980	246.8	AUG	313.0		4.2	0.4
1981	272.4	SEP	314.5		4.2	0.5
1982	289.1	OCT	315.3		4.2	0.3
1983	298.4	NOV	315.3		4.0	0.0
1984	311.1	DEC	315.5		4.0	0.1

The Consumer price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices, call Research and Planning Division (405) 521-3735.

COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA 1983-1985

MONTH	1983				1984				1985				MONTH
	UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		
	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	
JAN	11.4	9.2	10.4	8.7	8.6	7.9	8.0	7.4	8.0	8.3	7.4	7.8	JAN
FEB	11.3	10.1	10.4	9.5	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.8	8.4	7.3	7.9	FEB
MAR	10.8	10.0	10.3	10.1	8.1	7.3	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.8	MAR
APR	10.0	9.6	10.2	9.8	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.1	6.9	7.3	7.1	APR
MAY	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.0	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.0					MAY
JUN	10.2	9.8	10.0	9.6	7.4	7.1	7.1	6.9					JUN
JUL	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.2	7.5	7.1	7.5	6.9					JUL
AUG	9.0	8.8	9.5	9.1	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.4					AUG
SEP	8.8	8.1	9.2	8.4	7.1	6.6	7.4	6.8					SEP
OCT	8.4	7.9	8.8	8.2	7.0	6.6	7.4	6.8					OCT
NOV	8.1	7.7	8.4	7.8	6.9	6.6	7.2	6.7					NOV
DEC	8.0	7.5	8.2	7.7	7.0	6.7	7.2	6.9					DEC
AVE	9.5	9.0	--	--	7.5	7.0	--	--					AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U. S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1984 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research & Planning Division.

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

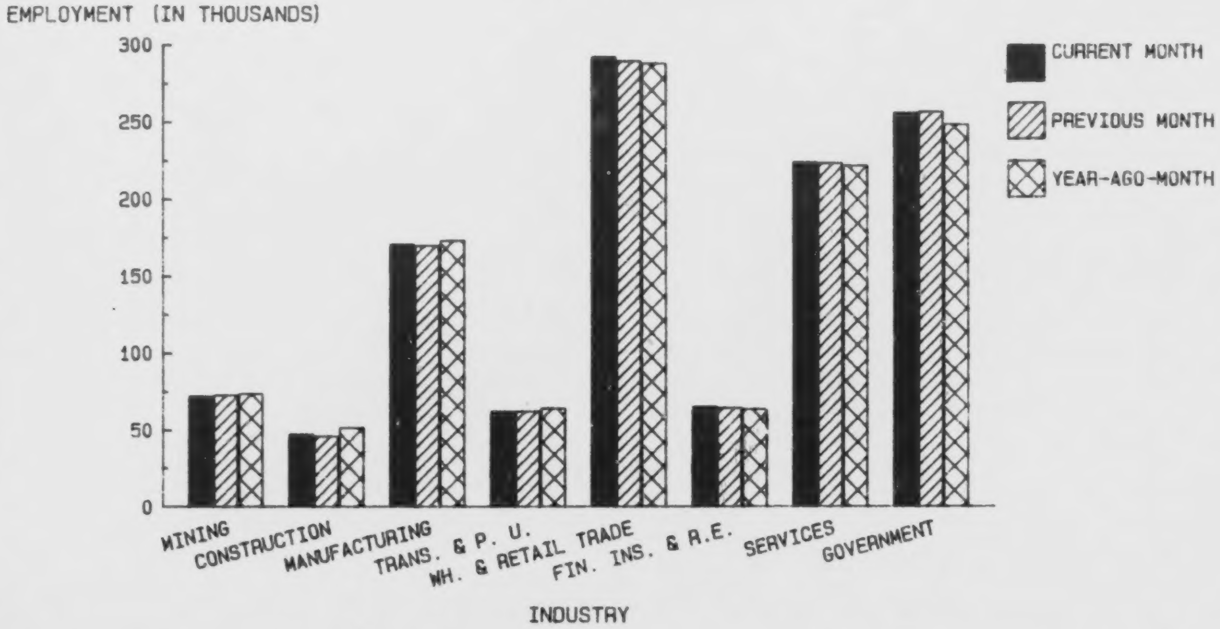
JUNE 1985
(May Data)

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Total employment in Oklahoma, based on the place-of-residence series, reached 1,193,800 in May, up 14,400 from the previous month. This seasonal rise brought unemployment down to 105,600 from 109,000 and resulted in a 6.8 percent rate of joblessness compared to 7.0 percent in April. Year-ago comparisons showed a rise of 3,900 workers, while there were 2,800 fewer persons without employment. This May's 6.8 percent rate was only slightly below the 7.0 percent unemployed during the same month a year ago. In a healthy economy, the labor force will usually grow from 30,000 to 50,000 a year. The net over-the-year-increase of only 1,100 indicated a flat trend, with persons either leaving the State to seek opportunity elsewhere, withdrawing from the labor force due to discouragement, or taking early retirement. Nationally, employment rose 905,000 between April and May to a 106,880,000 total, while unemployment dropped 139,000 to 8,011,000 and the jobless rate dropped to 7.0 percent from 7.1 percent the preceding month.

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
OKLAHOMA
MAY, 1985



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WAGE AND SALARY JOBS INCREASE SEASONALLY

The number of wage and salary workers totaled 1,193,800 in May, up 4,900 from April's revised estimate. Five of eight major industries showed job increases, while three were down over the month. Wholesale-retail trade led with a 2,700 job gain over April. Construction added 1,200 to state payrolls, while finance-insurance-real estate gained 900 jobs. Manufacturing netted 800 additions, all in the durable goods-producing sector as nondurables' employment remained unchanged. Finally, on the upside, services increased by 700 over the month with gains in hotels and other lodging places and health services categories. Conversely, mining and government employment decreased by 800 and 500, respectively since April.

Year-ago comparisons showed 5,800 more wage and salary jobs this May than the corresponding 1985 month. This over-the-year gain resulted from an increase of 7,600 in government, two-thirds at the local level, plus increases of 4,300 in trade, 2,400 in service and 1,700 in finance-insurance-real estate. These gains were partially nullified by losses of 4,100 in construction, 2,400 in manufacturing, 2,000 in transportation public utilities and 1,700 in mining. Losses in manufacturing were mainly in the durable goods sector and were widely distributed among individual industries. The decrease in construction largely resulted from an excess inventory of existing structures. In the transportation-public utilities group, weakness ~~in~~ the trucking and warehousing sector accounted for 60 percent of the overall loss. Finally, employment in the oil industry continued to reflect the drop in demand for petroleum products.

HOURS & EARNINGS

Oklahoma production workers employed in manufacturing plants averaged 41.7 hours of work per week in May and earned $9.72 hourly or $405.32 weekly. This represents a $6.83 decrease in weekly earnings from April when workers in manufacturing had a 41.8 hour workweek at $9.86 per hour. Year-ago comparisons showed a slightly longer workweek this May than last year. Also, hourly earnings edged up 17 cents. Consequently, all manufacturing workers, on average, gained $10.90 in weekly pay or 2.8 percent over the past 12 months.

Those manufacturing employees employed in durable goods-producing plants in the State averaged $7.57 less in weekly earnings in May compared to April. This results from a decline in their workweek to 42.5 from 42.7 hours and a decrease of 13 cents in hourly wage rates. Within this sector, six of the nine manufacturing industries surveyed experienced earnings declines. Overall compared to a year earlier, durables workers earned 3.0 percent more on average.

Nondurable goods workers also sustained a loss in earnings over the April-May period as their workweek held steady, but hourly wage rates dropped 17 cents. Within this sector, four of the six industries showed increased pay in May from April. Over the year, nondurables worker's earnings averaged 2.0 percent more than the corresponding 1985 month.

Hours and earnings are also surveyed for the five nonmanufacturing industries as shown on the Hours and Earnings Table in this publication. During May, those employed in oil and gas extraction, construction and wholesale trade averaged lower earnings, while public utilities workers' pay increased and retail trade employees (excluding those employed in eating and drinking establishments) received the same wages over the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Oklahoma's total insured unemployment increased over the month to 27,098 for the week which ended May 25, 1985. This was slightly more than the 26,871 reported the preceding month, but much higher (5,590) than the 21,508 reported for the comparable week of May 19, 1984, a year ago.

Unemployment among the May insured jobless increased over the month in the 15-weeks-or-more duration category, while it decreased in the shorter duration periods. During the week ending May 25, 8,654 (32 percent) of the insured unemployed were reported to be claimants for a period of less than 5 weeks compared to 9,035 (34 percent) the previous month. The year-ago May number in this category was 8,165 (38 percent). The most recent claims for the duration category of 5-14 weeks numbered 10,815 (40 percent), an over-the-month decline from 11,376 (42 percent) and somewhat more, proportionately, than the year-ago figure of 8,297 (39 percent) in this category. In the 15-weeks-and-over category, however, the most recent count suggests the persistence of some unemployment, as 7,629 (28 percent) were in this category during May, an increase over the month since the April count of 6,460 (24 percent) and more than the year-ago total of 5,046 (23 percent).

The industrial origins of the insured unemployment indicated that the same four sectors that comprised more than two-thirds of claims filed a month and a year ago remained the same, though some proportion of each varied monthly. Manufacturing accounted for 6,049 (22.3 percent); services, 4,947 (18.3 percent); contract construction, 4,775 (17.6 percent); wholesale and retail trade, 4,534 (16.7 percent); and mining, 3,291 (12.1 percent). Month-ago figures indicated that manufacturing was 5,745 (21.4 percent); construction, 4,950 (18.4 percent); services, 4,903 (18.3 percent); wholesale and retail trade, 4,701 (17.5 percent), and mining, 2,343 (10.9 percent). Generally, manufacturing unemployment remained, as a proportion of the total, the highest and least changed. Services, over the year, has shown a proportionate decline. And mining unemployment has notably increased its proportion of the total.

STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment rates declined in 49 of Oklahoma's 77 counties in May compared with the previous month, while joblessness increased in 23 and remained unchanged in the remaining five counties. Statewide, unemployment declined in May, dropping to 6.8 percent from 7.0 percent in April. At the national level, the unemployment rate eased to 7.0 percent from 7.1 percent.

Year-ago comparisons showed that unemployment rates went down in 41 counties this May compared to the corresponding month a year ago. During this same 12 month period, 36 had higher rates while rates were unchanged in two. This May's State Rate of 6.8 percent was down slightly from the 7.0 percent of May 1984. Nationally, the 7.0 percent rate was down from 7.3 percent a year earlier.

Unemployment was lower in both the Oklahoma City and Tulsa MSAs. The percent idled in the Oklahoma City Metro area was at 5.6 from 5.9 in April. Nevertheless, this latest rate exceeded the 5.4 rate of a year ago. Tulsa, on the other hand, showed improvement both over the month and from a year earlier as this May's rate dropped to 6.6 percent from 6.8 percent in April and 7.4 percent for May 1984.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

Item	Number (In Thousands)			% Chg.	Absolute Change	
	May 1985p	Apr 1985r	May 1984r	Apr 85 May 85	Apr 85 May 85	May 84 May 85
Total Labor Force †	1560.0	1549.0	1558.9	0.7	11.0	1.1
Unemployment	105.6	109.0	108.4	−3.1	−3.4	−2.8
Unemployment Rate	6.8	7.0	7.0	----	----	----
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	6.8	7.2	7.0	----	----	----
Total Employment	1454.4	1440.0	1450.5	1.0	14.4	3.9
Agriculture	54.9	49.9	55.4	10.0	5.0	−0.5
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	174.9	176.1	186.2	−0.7	−1.2	−11.3
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.0	0.8	0.0	−100.0	−0.8	0.0
† Based on place-of-residence concept.						
Wage and Salaries Workers, Total *	1193.8	1188.9	1188.0	0.4	4.9	5.8
Manufacturing	171.2	170.4	173.6	0.5	0.8	−2.4
Durable Goods	107.0	106.2	108.8	0.8	0.8	−1.8
Lumber & Wood Products	3.4	2.4	3.6	41.7	1.0	−0.2
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	11.0	11.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.2
Primary Metal Industries	4.1	3.9	4.1	5.1	0.2	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	17.1	17.4	17.4	−1.7	−0.3	−0.3
Fab. Structural Metal Products	9.0	9.1	9.2	−1.1	−0.1	−0.2
Machinery Exc. Electrical	35.9	35.9	35.7	0.0	0.0	0.2
Construction & Related Mach	13.7	13.8	13.5	−0.7	−0.1	0.2
Oil Field Machinery	8.5	8.7	9.1	−2.3	−0.2	−0.6
General Industrial Machinery	6.9	6.8	6.3	1.5	0.1	0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equip	11.4	11.6	11.8	−1.7	−0.2	−0.4
Transportation Equipment	18.3	18.3	19.6	0.0	0.0	−1.3
Motor Vehicle and Equip	11.7	11.7	11.8	0.0	0.0	−0.1
Aircraft & Parts	6.0	6.1	7.3	−1.6	−0.1	−1.3
Instruments & Related Products	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	64.2	64.2	64.8	0.0	0.0	−0.6
Food & Kindred Products	14.5	14.3	14.6	1.4	0.2	−0.1
Apparel & Other Textile Products	9.4	9.4	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	3.6	3.5	3.4	2.9	0.1	0.2
Printing & Publishing	11.6	11.6	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.4	6.4	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	7.5	8.1	8.7	−7.4	−0.6	−1.2
Petroleum Refining	7.0	7.6	8.1	−7.9	−0.6	−1.1
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	11.9	11.9	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.2
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.5	7.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mining	72.7	73.5	74.4	−1.1	−0.8	−1.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	69.8	70.6	71.4	−1.1	−0.8	−1.6
Construction	48.0	46.8	52.1	2.6	1.2	−4.1
Heavy Construction Contractor	10.4	10.2	10.9	2.0	0.2	−0.5
Transportation & Public Utilities Ex	62.8	62.9	64.8	−0.2	−0.1	−2.0
Transportation	32.8	32.7	33.9	0.3	0.1	−1.1
Railroad Transportation	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	−0.1
Trucking & Warehousing	16.6	16.6	17.8	0.0	0.0	−1.2
Communications & Electric, GA	30.0	30.2	30.9	−0.7	−0.2	−0.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	292.6	289.9	288.3	0.9	2.7	4.3
Wholesale Trade	68.6	68.3	68.1	0.4	0.3	0.5
Retail Trade	224.0	221.6	220.2	1.1	2.4	3.8
General Merchandise Stores	29.9	29.4	29.1	1.7	0.5	0.8
Department Stores	12.8	12.6	12.5	1.6	0.2	0.3
Food Stores	37.8	38.4	38.2	−1.6	−0.6	−0.4
Automotive Dealers & Service Sta	27.0	26.6	26.3	1.5	0.4	0.7
Apparel & Accessory Stores	14.4	14.3	14.8	0.7	0.1	−0.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	65.9	65.0	64.2	1.4	0.9	1.7
Banking	21.7	21.6	22.0	0.5	0.1	−0.3
Insurance Carriers	9.5	9.3	9.3	2.2	0.2	0.2
Services	224.3	223.6	221.9	0.3	0.7	2.4
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.0	11.7	12.1	2.6	0.3	−0.1
Personal Services	11.7	11.8	11.4	−0.8	−0.1	0.3
Health Services	69.6	69.3	69.6	0.4	0.3	0.0
Hospitals	28.1	28.0	29.2	0.4	0.1	−1.1
Total Government	256.3	256.8	248.7	−0.2	−0.5	7.6
Federal Government	51.3	50.7	49.5	1.2	0.6	1.8
State and Local Government	205.0	206.1	199.2	−0.5	−1.1	5.8
State Government	70.4	72.6	69.7	−3.0	−2.2	0.7
Local Government	134.6	133.5	129.5	0.8	1.1	5.1

** These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1984 benchmark levels. Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.*

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
MAY 1985

INDUSTRY GROUP	AVE. WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVE. WEEKLY HOURS			AVE. HOURLY EARNINGS		
	May 1985P	Apr 1985R	May 1984R	May 1985P	Apr 1985R	May 1984R	May 1985P	Apr 1985R	May 1984R
MANUFACTURING	$405.32	$412.15	$394.42	41.7	41.8	41.3	$9.72	$9.86	$9.55
DURABLE GOODS	428.40	435.97	415.81	42.5	42.7	42.3	10.08	10.21	9.83
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	444.57	436.60	435.74	43.5	43.1	43.1	10.22	10.13	10.11
PRIMARY METALS	392.37	418.18	389.05	42.1	43.2	42.8	9.32	9.68	9.09
FABRICATED METALS	392.64	392.85	391.95	40.9	40.5	42.1	9.60	9.70	9.31
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS	372.71	393.74	396.68	40.6	41.1	42.2	9.18	9.58	9.40
MACHINERY EXECPT ELECTRICAL	426.55	421.80	405.42	44.9	44.4	43.5	9.50	9.50	9.32
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	447.45	451.97	434.73	42.9	43.5	43.3	10.43	10.39	10.04
ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	395.57	400.57	387.99	40.2	41.0	41.9	9.84	9.77	9.26
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	529.96	572.43	512.45	41.5	43.3	40.8	12.77	13.22	12.56
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	420.88	397.00	414.12	43.3	42.1	43.5	9.72	9.43	9.52
NONDURABLE GOODS	363.41	370.24	356.29	40.2	40.2	39.5	9.04	9.21	9.02
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	319.19	319.16	306.03	40.2	40.4	39.9	7.94	7.90	7.67
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	183.11	179.64	174.11	37.6	36.0	36.5	4.87	4.99	4.77
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	418.20	462.38	397.03	42.5	45.6	41.1	9.84	10.14	9.66
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	392.51	390.46	365.24	41.1	40.8	39.7	9.55	9.57	9.20
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	412.93	406.55	393.02	41.5	41.4	39.9	9.95	9.82	9.85
PETROLEUM REFINING	531.45	582.34	506.76	40.6	42.6	41.0	13.09	13.67	12.36
NONMANUFACTURING									
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	464.15	470.81	439.74	43.5	44.5	42.0	10.67	10.58	10.47
CONSTRUCTION	406.20	415.52	436.59	36.3	37.2	38.5	11.19	11.17	11.34
PUBLIC UTILITIES	506.82	489.46	464.71	42.2	41.2	40.8	12.01	11.88	11.39
WHOLESALE TRADE	354.90	360.11	358.43	39.0	39.1	40.5	9.10	9.21	8.85
RETAIL TRADE*	194.06	194.06	196.85	31.0	31.1	32.7	6.26	6.24	6.02

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 124,800 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1984 benchmark.*

Above industries have been classified according to the **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.**

P - *Preliminary* **R** - *Revised.* **Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: *Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.*

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: MAY 1985

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE MAY 85	APR 85	MAY 84
U.S.	106,880,000	8,011,000	114,891,000	7.0	7.1	7.2
OKLAHOMA	1,454,400	105,600	1,560,000	6.8	7.0	7.0
COUNTIES						
1 ADAIR	8,570	670	9,240	7.3	7.8	8.5
2 ALFALFA	3,400	120	3,520	3.4	4.1	3.7
3 ATOKA	4,910	590	5,500	10.7	11.5	10.8
4 BEAVER	3,440	130	3,570	3.6	3.1	2.6
5 BECKHAM	9,190	780	9,970	7.8	8.7	11.2
6 BLAINE	5,590	450	6,040	7.5	7.5	6.2
7 BRYAN	13,640	1,330	14,970	8.9	8.5	7.7
8 CADDO	13,230	1,470	14,700	10.0	9.0	8.6
9 CANADIAN	32,650	1,725	34,375	5.0	5.5	4.8
10 CARTER	20,925	1,500	22,425	6.7	6.8	7.7
11 CHEROKEE	14,840	1,160	16,000	7.3	8.9	9.0
12 CHOCTAW	5,070	750	5,820	12.9	13.1	11.8
13 CIMARRON	1,630	100	1,730	5.8	4.7	4.3
14 CLEVELAND	74,900	3,775	78,675	4.8	5.1	4.7
15 COAL	1,950	260	2,210	11.8	13.2	16.5
16 COMANCHE	40,075	2,000	42,075	4.8	5.0	5.3
17 COTTON	2,450	120	2,570	4.7	5.3	5.1
18 CRAIG	7,960	500	8,460	5.9	7.0	5.8
19 CREEK	30,500	2,475	32,975	7.5	8.0	8.3
20 CUSTER	14,540	850	15,390	5.5	5.3	6.1
21 DELAWARE	10,890	870	11,760	7.4	8.3	7.4
22 DEWEY	3,270	230	3,500	6.6	7.2	6.3

				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	MAY 85	APR 85	MAY 84
23 ELLIS	2,820	210	3,030	6.9	7.2	6.4
24 GARFIELD	28,875	2,100	30,975	6.8	6.8	6.3
25 GARVIN	11,640	870	12,510	7.0	7.3	7.2
26 GRADY	19,470	1,730	21,200	8.2	8.7	7.9
27 GRANT	2,840	130	2,970	4.4	4.1	4.3
28 GREER	3,060	170	3,230	5.3	5.1	6.3
29 HARMON	1,910	150	2,060	7.3	6.9	5.5
30 HARPER	1,740	140	1,880	7.4	6.9	6.3
31 HASKELL	4,580	750	5,330	14.1	12.7	12.3
32 HUGHES	4,810	810	5,620	14.4	14.5	14.6
33 JACKSON	10,900	800	11,700	6.8	7.8	6.2
34 JEFFERSON	3,690	280	3,970	7.1	6.1	8.1
35 JOHNSTON	4,130	330	4,460	7.4	7.8	7.6
36 KAY	24,050	1,775	25,825	6.9	7.1	6.9
37 KINGFISHER	7,730	400	8,130	4.9	4.8	5.0
38 KIOWA	5,550	410	5,960	6.9	6.7	7.0
39 LATIMER	3,280	680	3,960	17.2	16.1	13.2
40 LEFLORE	12,170	1,800	13,970	12.9	13.3	12.2
41 LINCOLN	10,400	1,250	11,650	10.7	10.9	8.9
42 LOGAN	14,770	730	15,500	4.7	5.3	5.5
43 LOVE	2,400	250	2,650	9.4	10.2	8.6
44 MCCLAIN	11,290	670	11,960	5.6	5.4	4.5
45 MCCURTAIN	13,580	1,560	15,140	10.3	11.1	10.0
46 MCINTOSH	6,110	590	6,700	8.8	9.6	10.9
47 MAJOR	3,900	300	4,200	7.1	7.6	5.1

COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				MAY 85	APR 85	MAY 84
48 MARSHALL	4,300	280	4,580	6.1	6.1	6.5
49 MAYES	15,570	1,480	17,050	8.7	11.1	10.4
50 MURRAY	5,530	470	6,000	7.8	7.7	8.2
51 MUSKOGEE	28,400	3,000	31,400	9.6	9.8	9.9
52 NOBLE	5,470	330	5,800	5.7	5.2	6.1
53 NOWATA	4,150	430	4,580	9.4	10.8	9.9
54 OKFUSKEE	4,070	490	4,560	10.7	10.7	12.0
55 OKLAHOMA	308,475	19,025	327,500	5.8	6.2	5.5
56 OKMULGEE	12,075	1,400	13,475	10.4	10.9	12.1
57 OSAGE	19,725	950	20,675	4.6	5.0	5.3
58 OTTAWA	12,600	1,300	13,900	9.4	9.5	9.2
59 PAWNEE	6,110	570	6,680	8.5	8.8	10.1
60 PAYNE	31,875	1,375	33,250	4.1	4.3	4.4
61 PITTSBURG	12,375	2,000	14,375	13.9	14.7	12.9
62 PONTOTOC	16,410	1,040	17,450	6.0	5.9	5.7
63 POTTAWATOMIE	30,050	2,075	32,125	6.5	6.0	6.7
64 PUSHMATAHA	2,970	500	3,470	14.4	18.3	15.6
65 ROGER MILLS	2,480	130	2,610	5.0	6.5	7.5
66 ROGERS	24,250	1,890	26,140	7.2	7.5	7.8
67 SEMINOLE	11,150	1,300	12,450	10.4	10.0	10.0
68 SEQUOYAH	14,780	1,380	16,160	8.5	9.1	7.5
69 STEPHENS	20,130	1,450	21,580	6.7	7.0	7.3
70 TEXAS	8,260	370	8,630	4.3	4.0	3.7
71 TILLMAN	4,580	370	4,950	7.5	7.2	8.8
72 TULSA	237,900	17,200	255,100	6.7	6.8	7.6

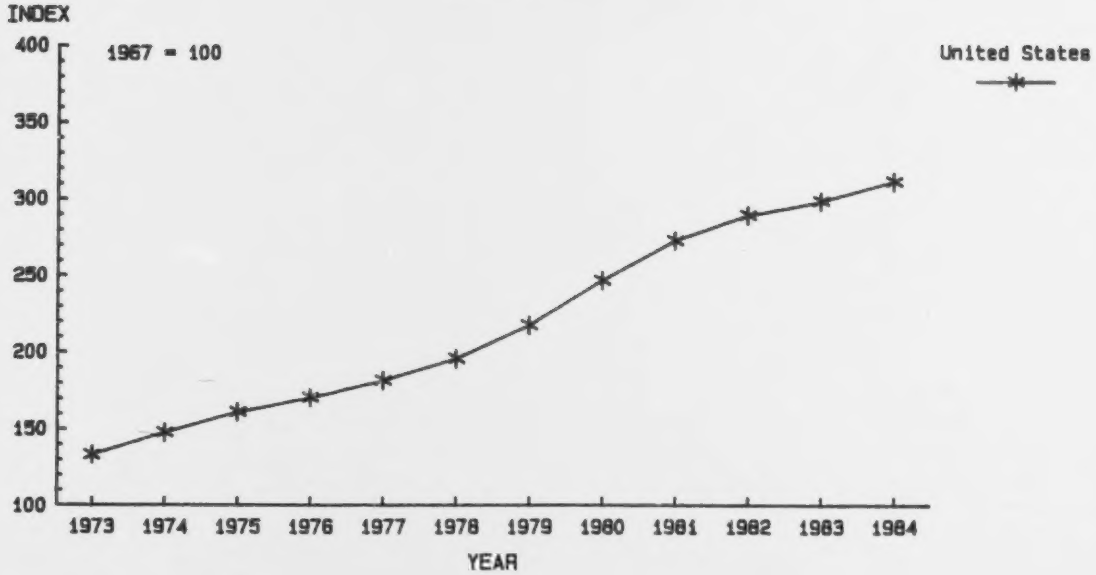
COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				MAY 85	APR 85	MAY 84
73 WAGONER	21,760	1,150	22,910	5.0	5.4	5.5
74 WASHINGTON	24,670	1,220	25,890	4.7	4.3	4.6
75 WASHITA	7,040	530	7,570	7.0	7.0	7.9
76 WOODS	6,110	200	6,310	3.2	3.8	2.8
77 WOODWARD	11,920	980	12,900	7.6	7.8	7.7
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	472,100	28,000	500,100	5.6	5.9	5.4
TULSA MSA	334,100	23,700	357,800	6.6	6.8	7.4

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A. NORTHWEST	39,200	2,400	41,600	5.8
B. SOUTHWEST	54,700	3,800	58,500	6.5
C. NORTH CENTRAL	81,900	5,600	87,500	6.4
D. SOUTH CENTRAL	114,900	8,100	123,000	6.6
E. CENTRAL	366,400	21,800	388,200	5.6
F. TULSA	288,100	20,600	308,700	6.7
G. EAST CENTRAL	98,500	7,800	106,300	7.3
H. SOUTHERN	85,800	6,900	92,700	7.4
I. NORTHEAST	100,100	7,700	107,800	7.1
J. EASTERN	106,500	9,300	115,800	8.0
K. SOUTHEAST	54,000	8,000	62,000	12.9
L. CLEVELAND	64,400	3,400	67,800	5.0

**These are the geographical areas designated under the Job Training Partnership Act and include all 77 Counties.*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973-1984



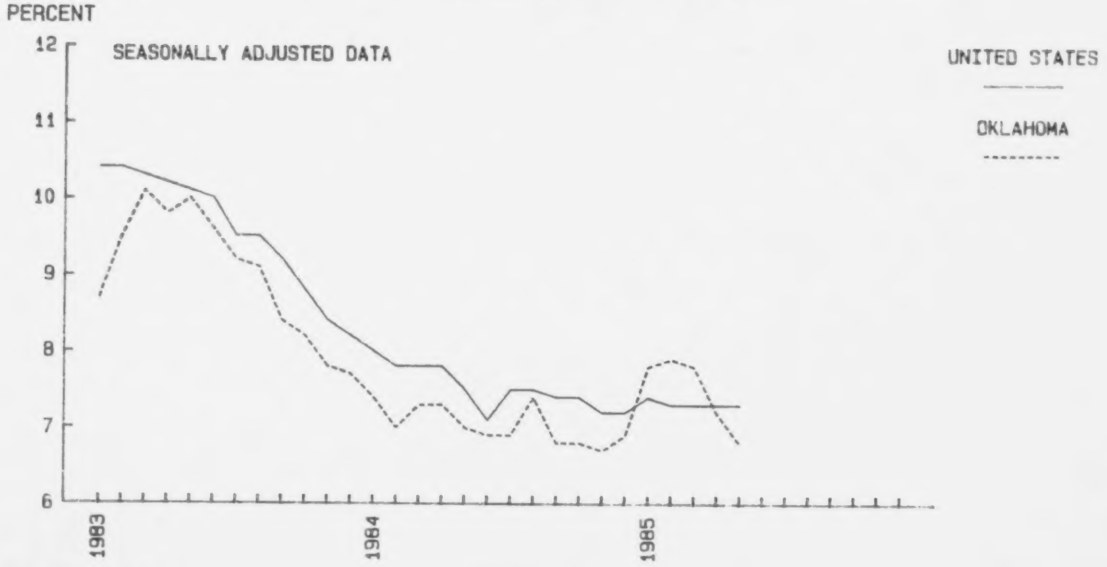
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL			MONTH		PERCENT CHANGE	
YEAR	INDEX	MONTH	1984	1985	PREV. YR.	PREV. MO.
1973	133.1	JAN	305.2	316.1	3.6	0.2
1974	147.7	FEB	306.6	317.4	3.5	0.4
1975	161.2	MAR	307.3	318.8	3.7	0.4
1976	170.5	APR	308.8	320.1	3.7	0.4
1977	181.5	MAY	309.7	321.3	3.7	0.4
1978	195.4	JUN	310.7		4.2	0.3
1979	217.4	JUL	311.7		4.1	0.3
1980	246.8	AUG	313.0		4.2	0.4
1981	272.4	SEP	314.5		4.2	0.5
1982	289.1	OCT	315.3		4.2	0.3
1983	298.4	NOV	315.3		4.0	0.0
1984	311.1	DEC	315.5		4.0	0.1

The Consumer price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices, call Research and Planning Division (405) 521-3735.

COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA 1983-1985

	1983				1984				1985				
MONTH	UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		MONTH
	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	
JAN	11.4	9.2	10.4	8.7	8.6	7.9	8.0	7.4	8.0	8.3	7.4	7.8	JAN
FEB	11.3	10.1	10.4	9.5	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.8	8.4	7.3	7.9	FEB
MAR	10.8	10.0	10.3	10.1	8.1	7.3	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.8	MAR
APR	10.0	9.6	10.2	9.8	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.3	7.2	APR
MAY	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.0	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.8	7.3	6.8	MAY
JUN	10.2	9.8	10.0	9.6	7.4	7.1	7.1	6.9					JUN
JUL	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.2	7.5	7.1	7.5	6.9					JUL
AUG	9.0	8.8	9.5	9.1	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.4					AUG
SEP	8.8	8.1	9.2	8.4	7.1	6.6	7.4	6.8					SEP
OCT	8.4	7.9	8.8	8.2	7.0	6.6	7.4	6.8					OCT
NOV	8.1	7.7	8.4	7.8	6.9	6.6	7.2	6.7					NOV
DEC	8.0	7.5	8.2	7.7	7.0	6.7	7.2	6.9					DEC
AVE	9.5	9.0	--	--	7.5	7.0	--	--					AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U. S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1984 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research & Planning Division.

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

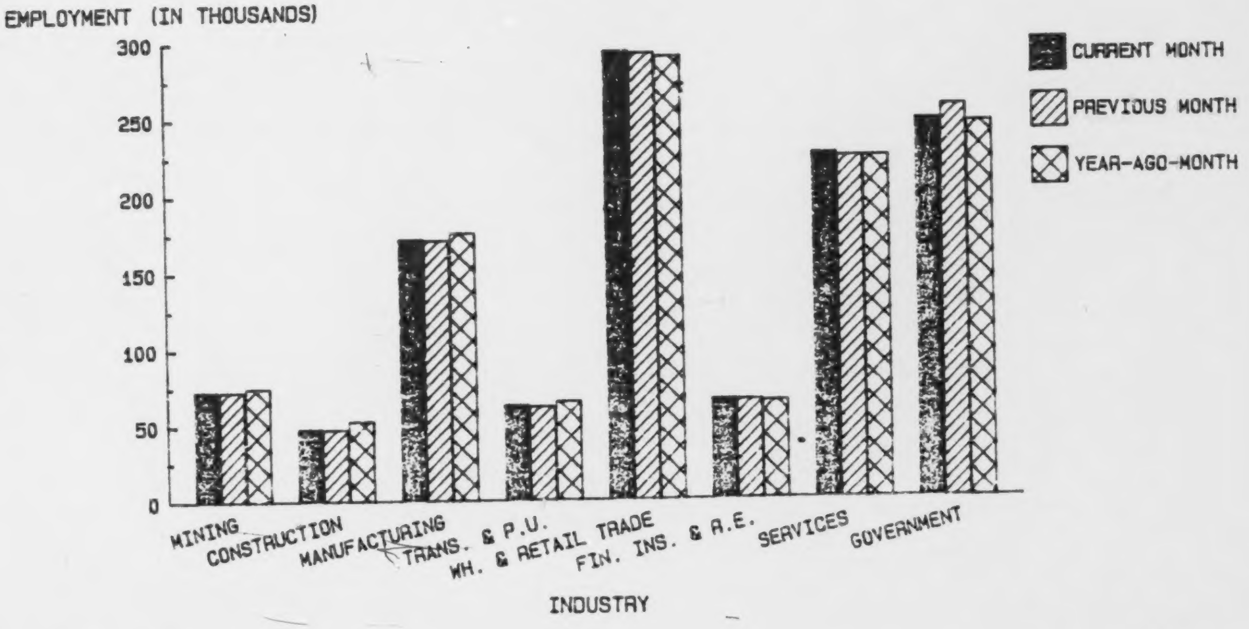
JULY 1985
(June Data)

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Total employment reached 1,469,500 statewide in June, a gain of 14,300 over the revised estimate of 1,455,200 for May. Over half of the increase was attributed to the increased agricultural activity commonly associated with the wheat harvest. Unemployment also increased during the latest 30-day period, reaching 112,900 in in June. The increase in joblessness can be traced to the influx of students and recent graduates in the school year. These changes in labor force components resulted in a rise in the percent of unemployment to 7.1 from 6.9 in May. Year-ago comparisons showed total employment declining by 1,800 from June, 1984, while unemployment increased by 1,000 during this same 12-month period.

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
OKLAHOMA
JUNE, 1985



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STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment rates increased in thirty-nine counties and both of the two large metropolitan areas in June over the estimates for May. The rates declined in 30 counties and remained unchanged in the remaining eight. Statewide unemployment increased in June, climbing to 7.1 percent from 6.9 percent in May. At the National level, the most often quoted seasonally adjusted jobless rate stood at 7.3 percent for the fifth consecutive month.

Since June of last year, comparison of statistics show that the unemployment rates increased in 35 counties, declined in 40, and were unchanged in 2 counties. The statewide unemployment rate was unchanged at 7.1 percent from the same month last year.

The unemployment rate was higher in both the Oklahoma City and Tulsa metropolitan areas. In the Oklahoma County metro area, the unemployment rate increased to 6.1 percent in June compared to 5.7 percent in May and 5.4 percent a year ago. The 7.0 percent recorded in the Tulsa MSA was slightly higher than the 6.8 percent rate of May, but was less than the 7.5 percent rate registered in June, 1984.

NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS DECLINE

For only the second time in the past 25 years, nonfarm wage and salary payrolls declined over the May-June estimation period. The last time this occurred was in June, 1982. Historically, job gains in service, trade, and agriculture will more than offset the seasonal employment drop in education and school related activities. Seven, of the eight major industry divisions recorded gains from their previous months total. Increases of 2,200 in service and 1,200 in trade highlighting the monthly gains. Both of these increases were primarily due to seasonal factors. Smaller additions occurred in mining, construction. manufacturing, transportation-public utilities and finance-insurance-real estate.

June nonfarm wage and salary employment was down 2,900 from the corresponding 1984 month. Four of the major industry divisions advanced over the 12 month period under review, while four declined. The largest decline was in construction where 4,600 jobs were lost followed closely by manufacturing with a 3,600 drop. Mining and transportation-public-utilities were also on the negative side of the ledger, but to a lesser degree on the plus side, wholesale-retail trade was in the forefront with a gain of 3,500 during the past year. Retail trade reflected the total increase, while wholesale trade employment retreated slightly. Service employment was up 2,300, while government recorded an increase of 2,100 positions centered exclusively in federal and local government. Finally, finance-insurance real estate had 1,300 more employees this June than a year ago.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Oklahoma's insured unemployment for the week ending June 22, 1985, was 26,439, which was a modest over-the-month decrease of 659 claimants than were reported unemployed during a comparable week in May. This was 5,952, or 29 percent more than the number of insured unemployed reported during a comparable month a year earlier, however, when the number was 20,487.

Of the 26,439 insured jobless, 16,470 (62 percent) were male and 9,969 (38 percent) were female, a ratio slightly changed from the 64 percent male and 36 percent female insured unemployed reported the previous month. Though some men appeared to be reentering the labor force, some women were apparently added to the roster of job losers. Duration of unemployment appeared to have shortened for some job losers during June as number in each of the time categories was down slightly from the number reported in each category the previous month. Over the month, the number of insured jobless for a period of less than five weeks decreased 179 to 8,475; for a period of 5-14 weeks, the decreased was 235 to 10,580; and for unemployment for the period of 15 weeks or over, the decrease was 245 to 7,384.

Distribution of the insured unemployed by industry in which the previously employed reflected some expected seasonal changes. In contract construction, a decrease of 444 below the number reported a month earlier was a drop of 1.2 percentage points from 17.6 to 16. 4 percent of the total insured unemployed. Unemployment in wholesale and retail trade was slightly changed, recording a decline of 153, or a percentage decline of 1.2 points over the month. In mining,however, continued unemployment increased them 3,291 in May to 3,360 in June, an over-the-month percentage increase of 0.6 points to 12.7 percent of the total. Unemployment in manufacturing industries declined 77 over the month, but increased as a proportion of the total to equal 22.6 percent in June. Insured unemployment in services industries also increased 247 over the month, a percentage increase of 1.3 to equal 19.6 percent of the total.

Over-the-month changes in occupational attachment classifications of the insured unemployed were small. In two occupational groups, no percentage changes occurred. Insured unemployment in structural work occupations decreased 435 from a May level of 5,703 to 5,268, the largest change, which lowered the structural work occupations, decreased 435 from a May level of 5,703 to 5,268, the largest change, which lowered the structural work share of unemployment from 21.0 to 19.0 percent of the total. Professional-technical-management occupations reflected increased unemployment of 161 to 3,760, or 14.2 percent of the total. Unemployment in clerical and service occupations did not change its proportion over the month, representing 17.4 and 8.0 percent respectively for May and June, though the numerical decreases were 90 and 76, respectively.

Finally, unemployment in the miscellaneous occupations decreased 90, though the proportion of the total increased from 17.0 to 17.9 percent over the month. Unemployment in other occupational groups remained below 8.0 percent of the total,except for bench work occupations, which increased its May proportion of 7.5 percent to 8.0 percent in June.

OKLAHOMA STATEWIDE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Production workers in Oklahoma factories worked an average of 41.3 hours per week at $9.85 per hour or an average weekly wage of $406.81 during the survey week in June. This represented a modest hourly gain of $1.77 per hour more than the average weekly wage for a comparable week during May. The average length of the workweek remained virtually unchanged over the month and was quite close to the average length of a year earlier. The average hourly wage increase was nine cents greater over the month and 20 cents more than a year earlier. Those employed in durable goods experienced no measurable increase in average weekly hours, though the average hourly increase in earnings pushed the average weekly wage up $4.67 above the previous month's level.

Of the individual manufacturing industries reported on the Hours and Earnings Table in this publication, the strongest over-the-month increase in average weekly earnings was reported for stone, clay, and glass products; the greatest over-the month decline was the average weekly earnings in fabricated metal products.

Five nonmanufacturing industries are also surveyed and included on the Hours and earning Table. The average weekly wage for those employed in oil and gas extraction and in construction employment was, on the average, less in June than it was in May. In public utilities, in wholesale trade, and in retail trade (excluding eating and drinking places), the average weekly salaries were greater than they were in wholesale trade. The increase in weekly wages in wholesale trade was modest, but the average weekly wage increase in retail trade was $6.16 more during June than during the comparable May survey week.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

Item	Number (In Thousands)			% Chg.	Absolute Change	
	July 1985p	June 1985r	July 1984r	June Jul 85	Jun Jul 85	July Jul 85
Total Labor Force+	1562.8	1585.6	1562.9	-1.4	-22.8	-0.1
Unemployment	106.6	115.3	111.2	-7.5	-8.7	-4.6
Unemployment Rate	6.8	7.3	7.1	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate(Seas. Adj.)						
Total Employment	1456.2	1470.3	1451.7	-1.0	-14.1	4.5
Agriculture	55.1	62.6	55.6	-12.0	-7.5	-0.5
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	179.9	178.8	189.8	0.6	1.1	-9.9
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.2	0	0	200	0.2	0.2

+ Based on place-of-residence concept.

Item	July 1985p	June 1985r	July 1984r	June Jul 85	Jun Jul 85	July Jul 85
Wage and Salaries Workers, Total*	1180.4	1192.9	1185.2	-1.0	-12.5	-4.8
Manufacturing	169.9	172.0	175.5	-1.2	-2.1	-5.6
Durable Goods	106.7	107.3	111.2	-0.6	-0.6	-4.5
Lumber & Wood Products	3.5	3.4	3.5	2.9	0.1	0.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	11.2	11.1	11.1	0.9	0.1	0.1
Primary Metal Industries	3.9	4.0	4.3	-2.5	-0.1	-0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	16.6	16.6	17.9	0.0	0.0	-1.3
Fab. Structural Metal Products	8.9	9.1	9.3	-2.2	-0.2	-0.4
Machinery Exc. Electrical	35.8	36.3	36.8	-1.4	-0.5	-1.0
Construction & Related Mach	13.4	13.6	13.9	-1.5	-0.2	-0.5
Oil Field Machinery	8.4	8.5	9.3	-1.2	-0.1	-0.9
General Industrial Machinery	7.1	7.1	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equip	11.4	11.5	12.0	-0.9	-0.1	-0.6
Transportation Equipment	18.5	18.7	19.8	-1.1	-0.2	-1.3
Motor Vehicle and Equip	11.8	11.9	12.2	-0.8	-0.1	-0.4
Aircraft & Parts	6.2	6.3	7.1	-1.6	-0.1	-0.9
Instruments & Related Products	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	63.2	64.7	64.3	-2.3	-1.5	-1.1
Food & Kindred Products	14.4	14.8	14.7	-2.7	-0.4	-0.3
Apparel & Other Textile Product	8.9	9.3	8.3	-4.3	-0.4	0.6
Paper & Allied Products	3.7	3.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
Printing and Publishing	12.0	11.7	11.6	2.6	0.3	0.4
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.7	6.4	6.2	4.7	0.3	0.5
Petroleum & Coal Products	7.6	7.7	8.8	-1.3	-0.1	-1.2
Petroleum Refining	7.1	7.2	8.2	-1.4	-0.1	-1.1
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Prod	10.9	11.8	12.0	-7.6	-0.9	-1.1
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.3	7.3	7.6	-13.7	-1.0	-1.3
Mining	73.1	72.9	75.0	0.3	0.2	-1.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	70.2	70.1	72.0	0.1	0.1	-1.8
Construction	49.5	48.9	53.0	1.2	0.6	-3.5
Heavy Construction Contractor	10.1	10.3	11.2	-1.9	-0.2	-1.1
Transp. & Public Utilities	63.1	63.7	65.3	-0.9	-0.6	-2.2
Transportation	32.8	33.0	34.0	-0.6	-0.2	-1.2
Railroad Transportation	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	16.6	16.7	17.5	-0.6	-0.1	-0.9
Communications & Electric, GA	30.3	30.7	31.3	-1.3	-0.4	-1.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	292.0	294.0	289.2	-0.7	-2.0	2.8
Wholesale Trade	69.4	69.8	69.8	-0.6	-0.4	-0.4
Retail Trade	222.6	224.2	219.4	-0.7	-1.6	3.2
General Merchandise Stores	29.4	29.7	29.5	-1.0	-0.3	-0.1
Department Stores	12.6	12.8	12.7	-1.6	-0.2	-0.1
Food Stores	37.6	37.5	37.7	0.3	0.1	-0.1
Auto Dealers & Service Sta	27.3	27.1	26.7	0.7	0.2	0.6
Apparel & Accessory Stores	14.5	14.5	14.9	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	66.4	66.4	65.5	0.0	0.0	0.9
Banking	21.7	21.8	22.4	-0.5	-0.1	-0.7
Insurance Carriers	9.4	9.4	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Services	223.9	225.9	223.2	-0.9	-2.0	0.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.3	11.9	12.3	3.4	0.4	0.0
Personal Services	11.4	11.7	11.5	-2.6	-0.3	-0.1
Health Services	70.5	70.3	70.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Hospitals	28.3	28.3	29.0	0.0	0.0	-0.7
Total Government	242.5	249.1	238.5	-2.6	-6.6	4.0
Federal Government	51.9	51.5	49.8	0.8	0.4	2.1
State and Local Government	190.6	197.6	188.7	-3.5	-7.0	1.9
State Government	64.8	66.8	66.1	-3.0	-2.0	-1.3
Local Government	125.8	130.8	122.6	-3.8	-5.0	3.2

*These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1984 benchmark levels. Estimates include all full time and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES

JUNE 1985

	AVE. WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVE. WEEKLY HOURS			AVE. HOURLY EARNINGS		
INDUSTRY GROUP	JUNE 1985P	MAY 1985R	JUNE 1984R	JUNE 1985P	MAY 1985R	JUNE 1984R	JUNE 1985P	MAY 1985R	JUNE 1984R
MANUFACTURING	$406.81	$405.04	$395.65	41.3	41.5	41.0	$9.85	$9.76	$9.65
DURABLE GOODS	434.18	429.51	412.41	42.4	42.4	41.7	10.24	10.13	9.89
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	461.44	445.59	441.94	44.8	43.6	43.2	10.30	10.22	10.23
FABRICATED METALS	379.49	389.64	379.14	40.2	40.8	40.9	9.44	9.55	9.27
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS	374.26	371.90	383.64	39.9	40.6	41.7	9.38	9.16	9.20
MACHINERY, EXC ELECTIRCAL	420.39	421.67	405.06	43.7	44.2	43.0	9.62	9.54	9.42
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	449.36	446.64	421.89	43.5	42.7	41.2	10.33	10.46	10.24
ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	417.49	405.41	385.11	41.5	41.2	41.1	10.06	9.84	9.37
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	548.47	540.47	499.03	41.9	41.8	39.7	13.09	12.93	12.57
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	425.15	419.04	441.10	42.6	43.2	45.9	9.98	9.70	9.61
NONDURABLE GOODS	359.35	360.08	364.72	39.5	39.7	39.6	9.11	9.07	9.21
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	333.90	319.95	317.97	42.0	40.5	40.3	7.95	7.90	7.89
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	172.08	182.63	174.47	36.0	37.5	35.9	4.78	4.87	4.86
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	418.14	397.18	411.16	40.4	40.2	41.7	10.35	9.88	9.86
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	387.53	392.51	366.27	40.2	41.1	38.8	9.64	9.55	9.44
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	409.36	412.93	391.79	41.1	41.5	38.6	9.96	9.95	10.15
PETROLEUM REFINING	503.86	509.98	524.55	38.2	38.9	40.6	13.19	13.11	12.92
NONMANUFACTURING									
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	460.40	463.03	438.04	42.2	43.6	42.2	10.91	10.62	10.38
CONSTRUCTION	400.40	411.32	433.94	36.6	36.4	38.3	10.94	11.30	11.33
PUBLIC UTILITIES									
WHOLESALE TRADE	355.15	353.33	356.00	39.2	38.7	40.0	9.06	9.13	8.90
RETAIL TRADE*	199.08	192.82	206.30	31.6	31.0	33.6	6.30	6.22	6.14

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1984 benchmark.*

Above industries have been classified according to the **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.**

P - *Preliminary* **R** - *Revised.* **Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: *Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.*

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: JUNE 1985

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				JUN 85	MAY 85	JUN 84
U.S.	107,819,000	8,753,000	116,572,000	7.5	7.0	7.4
OKLAHOMA	1,469,500	112,900	1,582,400	7.1	6.9	7.1
COUNTIES						
1 ADAIR	8,580	700	9,280	7.5	7.4	8.8
2 ALFALFA	3,480	140	3,620	3.9	3.4	3.6
3 ATOKA	4,930	580	5,510	10.5	10.8	10.4
4 BEAVER	3,600	110	3,710	3.0	3.5	3.1
5 BECKHAM	9,260	820	10,080	8.1	8.1	10.4
6 BLAINE	5,890	450	6,340	7.1	7.5	7.2
7 BRYAN	13,720	1,320	15,040	8.8	9.0	7.9
8 CADDO	13,630	1,480	15,110	9.8	10.1	8.9
9 CANADIAN	33,075	1,725	34,800	5.0	5.1	4.9
10 CARTER	21,275	1,600	22,875	7.0	6.8	8.0
11 CHEROKEE	14,690	1,650	16,340	10.1	8.7	9.6
12 CHOCTAW	4,990	750	5,740	13.1	13.0	11.6
13 CIMARRON	1,680	100	1,780	5.6	6.0	4.9
14 CLEVELAND	75,850	3,925	79,775	4.9	4.9	4.7
15 COAL	2,060	280	2,340	12.0	11.8	15.0
16 COMANCHE	40,600	2,250	42,850	5.3	4.9	5.8
17 COTTON	2,530	130	2,660	4.9	4.7	4.9
18 CRAIG	8,070	550	8,620	6.4	6.0	5.9
19 CREEK	30,900	2,600	33,500	7.8	7.6	7.6
20 CUSTER	14,810	960	15,770	6.1	5.7	5.9
21 DELAWARE	10,830	930	11,760	7.9	7.6	7.1
22 DEWEY	3,200	200	3,400	5.9	6.6	6.7

COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				JUN 85	MAY 85	JUN 84
23 ELLIS	2,880	220	3,100	7.1	7.3	8.5
24 GARFIELD	29,200	2,125	31,325	6.8	7.2	6.2
25 GARVIN	11,680	890	12,570	7.1	7.1	7.2
26 GRADY	19,340	1,920	21,260	9.0	8.4	9.6
27 GRANT	3,040	120	3,160	3.8	4.3	4.1
28 GREER	3,200	160	3,360	4.8	5.1	6.3
29 HARMON	2,020	160	2,180	7.3	7.2	5.0
30 HARPER	1,760	130	1,890	6.9	7.4	4.8
31 HASKELL	4,440	800	5,240	15.3	14.4	12.4
32 HUGHES	4,750	850	5,600	15.2	15.0	15.3
33 JACKSON	11,190	830	12,020	6.9	6.9	6.6
34 JEFFERSON	3,590	280	3,870	7.2	7.3	8.6
35 JOHNSTON	4,180	350	4,530	7.7	7.5	7.6
36 KAY	24,525	1,900	26,425	7.2	7.0	6.5
37 KINGFISHER	7,870	370	8,240	4.5	5.2	5.1
38 KIOWA	5,650	430	6,080	7.1	7.0	6.3
39 LATIMER	3,200	910	4,110	22.1	17.2	13.8
40 LEFLORE	12,220	1,810	14,030	12.9	12.9	12.4
41 LINCOLN	10,570	1,260	11,830	10.7	10.9	8.8
42 LOGAN	14,960	840	15,800	5.3	5.0	5.5
43 LOVE	2,320	240	2,560	9.4	9.3	8.4
44 MCCLAIN	11,430	640	12,070	5.3	5.7	4.9
45 MCCURTAIN	13,620	1,570	15,190	10.3	10.4	10.6
46 MCINTOSH	6,020	670	6,690	10.0	9.2	10.8
47 MAJOR	4,140	320	4,460	7.2	7.1	5.7

COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JUN 85	MAY 85	JUN 84
48 MARSHALL	4,420	310	4,730	6.6	6.2	6.8
49 MAYES	15,950	1,570	17,520	9.0	8.8	9.9
50 MURRAY	5,550	460	6,010	7.7	7.9	8.3
51 MUSKOGEE	28,800	3,275	32,075	10.2	9.8	10.9
52 NOBLE	5,590	310	5,900	5.3	5.7	5.9
53 NOWATA	4,110	430	4,540	9.5	9.5	10.2
54 OKFUSKEE	4,030	500	4,530	11.0	10.9	9.9
55 OKLAHOMA	312,400	21,625	334,025	6.5	6.0	5.6
56 OKMULGEE	12,000	1,350	13,350	10.1	10.5	11.5
57 OSAGE	19,975	1,150	21,125	5.4	4.7	6.0
58 OTTAWA	12,375	1,425	13,800	10.3	9.6	10.4
59 PAWNEE	6,070	610	6,680	9.1	8.6	10.0
60 PAYNE	30,700	1,450	32,150	4.5	4.2	4.8
61 PITTSBURG	12,550	2,250	14,800	15.2	14.1	13.1
62 PONTOTOC	16,130	1,130	17,260	6.5	6.1	5.5
63 POTTAWATOMIE	30,425	2,050	32,475	6.3	6.4	6.3
64 PUSHMATAHA	2,850	450	3,300	13.6	14.7	15.4
65 ROGER MILLS	2,630	170	2,800	6.1	4.9	6.3
66 ROGERS	24,560	2,020	26,580	7.6	7.4	7.5
67 SEMINOLE	11,080	1,390	12,470	11.1	10.6	9.5
68 SEQUOYAH	15,000	1,440	16,440	8.8	8.8	7.8
69 STEPHENS	20,470	1,420	21,890	6.5	7.4	7.7
70 TEXAS	8,600	340	8,940	3.8	4.4	3.6
71 TILLMAN	4,570	400	4,970	8.0	7.5	9.1
72 TULSA	240,975	18,300	259,275	7.1	6.9	7.8

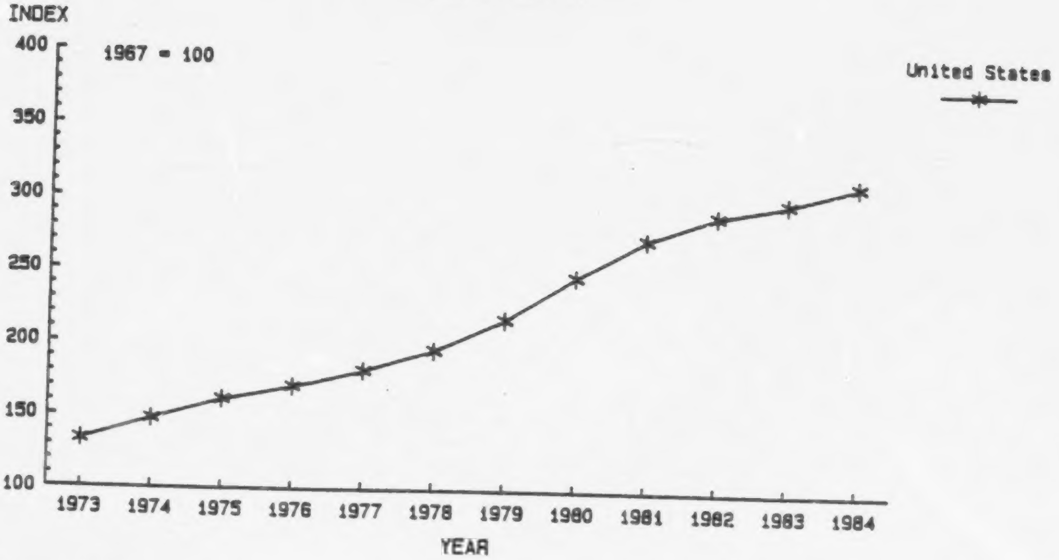
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	JUN 85	MAY 85	JUN 84
73 WAGONER	22,050	1,220	23,270	5.2	5.2	6.1
74 WASHINGTON	24,840	1,110	25,950	4.3	4.5	4.4
75 WASHITA	7,310	540	7,850	6.9	7.1	8.0
76 WOODS	6,190	170	6,360	2.7	3.3	3.2
77 WOODWARD	11,920	960	12,880	7.5	8.4	8.0
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	478,100	30,800	508,900	6.1	5.7	5.4
TULSA MSA	338,500	25,300	363,800	7.0	6.8	7.5

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A. NORTHWEST	39,800	2,200	42,000	5.2
B. SOUTHWEST	56,100	4,100	60,200	6.8
C. NORTH CENTRA	83,700	5,800	89,500	6.5
D. SOUTH CENTRA	116,200	8,500	124,700	6.8
E. CENTRAL	371,100	24,500	395,600	6.2
F. TULSA	291,900	22,000	313,900	7.0
G. EAST CENTRAL	97,600	8,100	105,700	7.7
H. SOUTHERN	86,300	7,200	93,500	7.7
I. NORTHEAST	100,700	8,000	108,700	7.4
J. EASTERN	107,100	10,300	117,400	8.8
K. SOUTHEAST	53,900	8,600	62,500	13.8
L. CLEVELAND	65,200	3,600	68,800	5.2

**These are the geographical areas designated under the Job Training Partnership Act and include all 77 Counties.*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973-1984



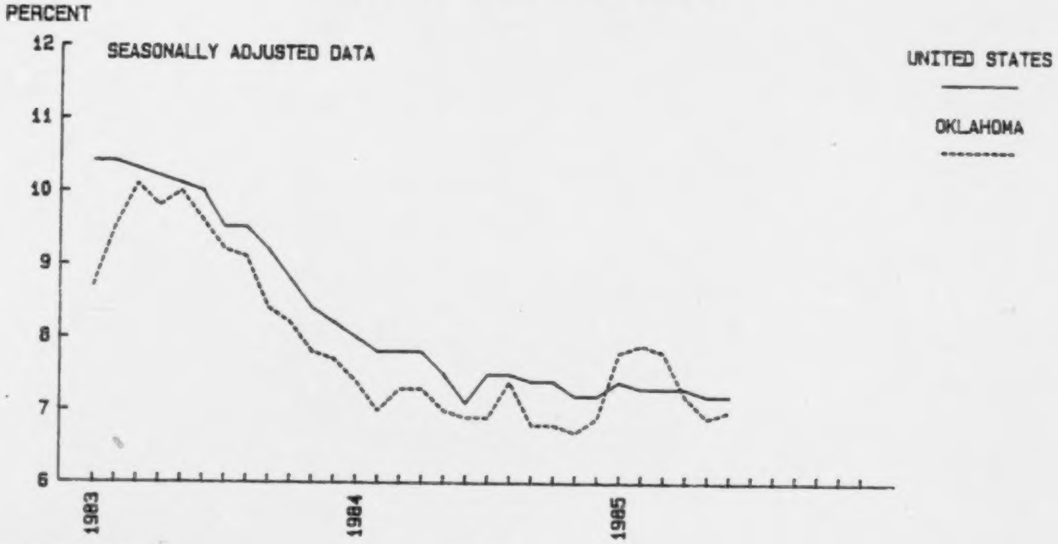
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL			MONTH		PERCENT CHANGE	
YEAR	INDEX	MONTH	1984	1985	PREV. YR.	PREV. MO.
1973	133.1	JAN	305.2	316.1	3.6	0.2
1974	147.7	FEB	306.6	317.4	3.5	0.4
1975	161.2	MAR	307.3	318.8	3.7	0.4
1976	170.5	APR	308.8	320.1	3.7	0.4
1977	181.5	MAY	309.7	321.3	3.7	0.4
1978	195.4	JUN	310.7	322.3	3.7	0.3
1979	217.4	JUL	311.7		4.1	0.3
1980	246.8	AUG	313.0		4.2	0.4
1981	272.4	SEP	314.5		4.2	0.5
1982	289.1	OCT	315.3		4.2	0.3
1983	298.4	NOV	315.3		4.0	0.0
1984	311.1	DEC	315.5		4.0	0.1

The Consumer price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices, call Research and Planning Division (405) 521-3735.

COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA 1983-1985

MONTH	1983				1984				1985				MONTH
	UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		
	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	
JAN	11.4	9.2	10.4	8.7	8.6	7.9	8.0	7.4	8.0	8.3	7.4	7.8	JAN
FEB	11.3	10.1	10.4	9.5	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.8	8.4	7.3	7.9	FEB
MAR	10.8	10.0	10.3	10.1	8.1	7.3	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.8	MAR
APR	10.0	9.6	10.2	9.8	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.3	7.2	APR
MAY	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.0	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.2	6.9	MAY
JUN	10.2	9.8	10.0	9.6	7.4	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.0	JUN
JUL	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.2	7.5	7.1	7.5	6.9					JUL
AUG	9.0	8.8	9.5	9.1	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.4					AUG
SEP	8.8	8.1	9.2	8.4	7.1	6.6	7.4	6.8					SEP
OCT	8.4	7.9	8.8	8.2	7.0	6.6	7.4	6.8					OCT
NOV	8.1	7.7	8.4	7.8	6.9	6.6	7.2	6.7					NOV
DEC	8.0	7.5	8.2	7.7	7.0	6.7	7.2	6.9					DEC
AVE	9.5	9.0	--	--	7.5	7.0	--	--					AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1984 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research & Planning Division.

10/14/85 S6430-2

OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

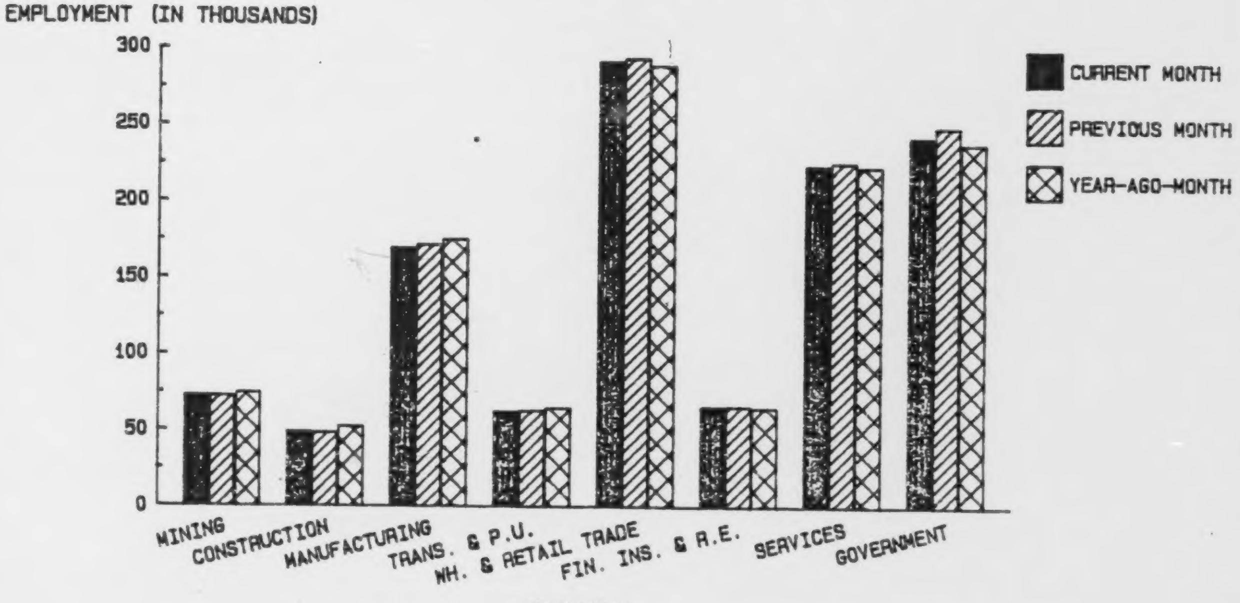
AUGUST 1985
(July Data)

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Statewide employment, as calculated by the household survey method, totaled 1,456,200 in July down 14,100 from the previous month. Nevertheless, unemployment decreased to 106,600 from 115,300 over this 30-day period. The drop in the jobless level resulted largely from seasonal factors. As a result of these changes, the percentage of unemployment in the labor force slipped to 6.8 percent in July from 7.3 percent in June. Year-ago comparisons showed 4,500 more employed this month than July 1984 and 4,600 fewer out of work. The jobless rate a year ago was 7.1 percent.

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
OKLAHOMA
JULY, 1985



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NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS DECLINE

Nonfarm wage and salary employment totaled 1,180,400 in July, down 12,500 from the revised June figure. This decline was centered in government as state and local schools continued to reduce their non-teaching payrolls. Service employment also slipped in July, attributed in part to summer cutbacks at private schools. Three other nonfarm wage and salary divisions also contributed to the June-July job loss. Manufacturing dropped by 2,100, largely due to temporary layoffs in several components of the industry. Trade employment fell 2,000, which occured mainly in retail outlets. Transportation-public utilities employment dropped by 600 jobs over the month. Conversely, construction and mining added workers over the month. Employment in construction rose 600, while mining increased some 200 jobs. Finance-insurance-real estate was unchanged over this 30-day span.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment was down 4,800 in July from the same month of 1984. This over-the year difference was concentrated heavily in goods-producing industries. Specifically, manufacturing was 5,600 below the year-ago level with losses primarily in the durable goods sector. Construction was the next largest losing industry,declining 3,500 over the year. Mining employment was down 1,900 jobs with 1,800 of that group in the depressed oil and gas extraction sector. Among the service-producing industries, only transportation-public utilities accounted for fewer workers in July than the same month of last year, losing 2,200 jobs. Trade employment was up 2,800 despite a loss of 400 wholesale jobs. Finance-insurance-real estate recorded an addition of 900, an increase centered in credit agencies, other than banks. Service employment was up 700 over the year with a marked increase noted among firms engaged in business services. Government employment gained 4,000 jobs due to additions in federal and local government. State government was down 1,300 over the year.

OKLAHOMA STATEWIDE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Manufacturing production workers in the State of Oklahoma averaged a 40.5 hour-workweek in July, down over one-half hour from June. The average hourly wage rate also slipped to $9.73 from $9.85 during this same period. As a result, their earnings dropped to $394.07 off $10.77 from the previous month's weekly pay. Those employed in both durable and nondurable plants experienced the same pattern-shorter hours worked at less pay per hour.

Hours and earnings are averaged for five nonmanufacturing industries as show on the Hours and Earnings Table in this publication. Weekly earnings in three of these industries increased by small to moderate amounts. Specifically, construction workers averaged $417.20 or $13.50 more per week in July compared to June. This increase resulted from a longer workweek as hourly pay eased slightly lower. Wholesale trade workers' weekly paychecks edged up to $361.15 from $358.78 as their hourly pay rate rose to $9.12, up six cents. Employees in retail trade (excluding eating and drinking establishments), earned an average of $206.66 during July due primarily to a longer workweek. Workers in the remaining two industries-oil and gas extraction and public utilities-received smaller weekly paychecks. In the former industry a 50 cents an hour decrease outweighed the increase in hours worked, while in the latter both hourly rates and hours worked dropped from the comparable week in June.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

A total of 26,535 persons were classified as insured unemployed in Oklahoma in the week ending July 20, 1985. This compared to 26,439 during the comparable week in June. The latest figures indicated a rise of over 4,000 from the same period a year ago.

Insured unemployment as constituted according to industry classification, indicated that the largest number, 6,789, or 26 percent were in manufacturing. The service industry, second in total employment among nonfarm wage and salary divisions, had the next greatest number of insured unemployed persons-5,175. Wholesale-retail trade, the largest industry in terms of employment in the state, had 4,393 formerly employed in that industry and now included in the insured unemployed total. Those workers with contract construction attachment had 3,810 or 14 percent, while mining counted 3,107 or 12 percent in the insured jobless total. These two latter industries are smaller in terms of employment and therefore their proportionately large numbers of insured unemployed reflected economic weakness.

Occupational attachment of those classified in the insured unemployment total is also an important characteristic. During the July reference week, those formerly working in structural and clerical occupations accounted for 4,657 and 4,601, respectively. Professional-technical-managerial personnel had 3,615 in the ranks of the insured unemployed, followed by 2,175 in the service category.

Duration, or the length of time that the insured jobless have been out of work is an important indicator of the labor market. During the week ending July 20, 1985, some 9,102 had been unemployed for less than five weeks and 9,968 for 5-14 weeks. This left 7,465 in the 15 weeks and over category. This latest number for the long-term unemployed represented 28 percent of the insured unemployment total. By comparisons, in January only 21 percent were in this long-term category. Usually, rising long-term unemployment indicates a tighter job market as employment opportunities are limited.

STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE DATA

Labor force data, as presented on the following pages, show that unemployment rates dropped from June to July in 58 of Oklahoma's 77 counties, increased in 15 counties, and remained unchanged in the remaining two. Jobless rates also declined in both the Oklahoma City and Tulsa Metropolitan areas. Thirteen counties still recorded 10 percent or more of the work force idle in July.

Year-ago comparisons showed that unemployment rates were lower than last year in 48 counties as well as the Tulsa MSA, while the Oklahoma City MSA had a slight increase. The statewide jobless rate of 6.8 percent compares to 7.1 percent a year ago. Other comparisons showed Oklahoma City's rate was 5.8 percent versus 5.3, and Tulsa at 6.5 compared to 7.3 a year ago. This July's National rate of 7.4 percent was down slightly from 7.5 percent last year.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

Item	Number (In Thousands)			% Chg.	Absolute Change	
	July 1985p	June 1985r	July 1984r	June Jul 85	Jun Jul 85	July Jul 85
Total Labor Force+	1562.8	1585.6	1562.9	-1.4	-22.8	-0.1
Unemployment	106.6	115.3	111.2	-7.5	-8.7	-4.6
Unemployment Rate	6.8	7.3	7.1	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate(Seas. Adj.)						
Total Employment	1456.2	1470.3	1451.7	-1.0	-14.1	4.5
Agriculture	55.1	62.6	55.6	-12.0	-7.5	-0.5
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	179.9	178.8	189.8	0.6	1.1	-9.9
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.2	0	0	200	0.2	0.2
Wage and Salaries Workers, Total*	1180.4	1192.9	1185.2	-1.0	-12.5	-4.8
Manufacturing	169.9	172.0	175.5	-1.2	-2.1	-5.6
Durable Goods	106.7	107.3	111.2	-0.6	-0.6	-4.5
Lumber & Wood Products	3.5	3.4	3.5	2.9	0.1	0.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	11.2	11.1	11.1	0.9	0.1	0.1
Primary Metal Industries	3.9	4.0	4.3	-2.5	-0.1	-0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	16.6	16.6	17.9	0.0	0.0	-1.3
Fab. Structural Metal Products	8.9	9.1	9.3	-2.2	-0.2	-0.4
Machinery Exc. Electrical	35.8	36.3	36.8	-1.4	-0.5	-1.0
Construction & Related Mach	13.4	13.6	13.9	-1.5	-0.2	-0.5
Oil Field Machinery	8.4	8.5	9.3	-1.2	-0.1	-0.9
General Industrial Machinery	7.1	7.1	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equip	11.4	11.5	12.0	-0.9	-0.1	-0.6
Transportation Equipment	18.5	18.7	19.8	-1.1	-0.2	-1.3
Motor Vehicle and Equip	11.8	11.9	12.2	-0.8	-0.1	-0.4
Aircraft & Parts	6.2	6.3	7.1	[illegible]	-0.1	-0.9
Instruments & Related Products	2.3	2.3	2.3	[illegible]	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	63.2	64.7	64.3	-2.3	-1.5	-1.1
Food & Kindred Products	14.4	14.8	14.7	-2.7	-0.4	-0.3
Apparel & Other Textile Product	8.9	9.3	8.3	-4.3	-0.4	0.6
Paper & Allied Products	3.7	3.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
Printing and Publishing	12.0	11.7	11.6	2.6	0.3	0.4
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.7	6.4	6.2	4.7	0.3	0.5
Petroleum & Coal Products	7.6	7.7	8.8	-1.3	-0.1	-1.2
Petroleum Refining	7.1	7.2	8.2	-1.4	-0.1	-1.1
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Prod	10.9	11.8	12.0	-7.6	-0.9	-1.1
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.3	7.3	7.6	-13.7	-1.0	-1.3
Mining	73.1	72.9	75.0	0.3	0.2	-1.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	70.2	70.1	72.0	0.1	0.1	-1.8
Construction	49.5	48.9	53.0	1.2	0.6	-3.5
Heavy Construction Contractor	10.1	10.3	11.2	-1.9	-0.2	-1.1
Transp. & Public Utilities	63.1	63.7	65.3	-0.9	-0.6	-2.2
Transportation	32.8	33.0	34.0	-0.6	-0.2	-1.2
Railroad Transportation	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	16.6	16.7	17.5	-0.6	-0.1	-0.9
Communications & Electric, GA	30.3	30.7	31.3	-1.3	-0.4	-1.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	292.0	294.0	289.2	-0.7	-2.0	2.8
Wholesale Trade	69.4	69.8	69.8	-0.6	-0.4	-0.4
Retail Trade	222.6	224.2	219.4	-0.7	-1.6	3.2
General Merchandise Stores	29.4	29.7	29.5	-1.0	-0.3	-0.1
Department Stores	12.6	12.8	12.7	-1.6	-0.2	-0.1
Food Stores	37.6	37.5	37.7	0.3	0.1	-0.1
Auto Dealers & Service Sta	27.3	27.1	26.7	0.7	0.2	0.6
Apparel & Accessory Stores	14.5	14.5	14.9	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	66.4	66.4	65.5	0.0	0.0	0.9
Banking	21.7	21.8	22.4	-0.5	-0.1	-0.7
Insurance Carriers	9.4	9.4	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Services	223.9	225.9	223.2	-0.9	-2.0	0.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.3	11.9	12.3	3.4	0.4	0.0
Personal Services	11.4	11.7	11.5	-2.6	-0.3	-0.1
Health Services	70.5	70.3	70.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Hospitals	28.3	28.3	29.0	0.0	0.0	-0.7
Total Government	242.5	249.1	238.5	-2.6	-6.6	4.0
Federal Government	51.9	51.5	49.8	0.8	0.4	2.1
State and Local Government	190.6	197.6	188.7	-3.5	-7.0	1.9
State Government	64.8	66.8	66.1	-3.0	-2.0	-1.3
Local Government	125.8	130.8	122.6	-3.8	-5.0	3.2

+ Based on place-of-residence concept.

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*These estimates are adjusted to first quarter [illegible] benchmark levels. Estimates include all full time and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES

JULY 1985

INDUSTRY GROUP	Jul 1985p	Jun 1985r	Jul 1984r	Jul 1985p	Jun 1985r	Jul 1984r	Jul 1985p	Jun 1985r	Jul 1984r
MANUFACTURING	394.07	404.84	408.95	40.5	41.1	41.1	9.73	9.85	9.95
DURABLE GOODS	420.81	428.64	432.06	41.5	41.9	42.4	10.14	10.23	10.19
STONE' CLAY & GLASS	450.66	460.99	453.17	43.5	44.8	43.2	10.36	10.29	10.49
PRIMARY METALS	401.02	412.59	384.79	41.6	42.8	42.1	9.64	9.64	9.14
FABRICATED METALS	367.03	370.24	377.48	40.2	40.2	41.3	9.13	9.21	9.14
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS	369.47	374.13	381.43	39.9	40.1	42.1	9.26	9.33	9.06
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	414.07	412.13	433.70	42.6	42.4	43.5	9.72	9.72	9.97
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	436.24	447.32	426.58	41.0	42.2	39.1	10.64	10.60	10.91
ELECT. & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	410.66	420.58	371.78	40.3	41.6	40.9	10.19	10.11	9.09
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	517.19	542.41	568.10	40.5	41.5	43.3	12.77	13.07	13.12
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	400.44	428.48	390.60	41.8	43.5	42.0	9.58	9.85	9.30
NONDURABLE GOODS	344.16	362.46	364.21	38.8	39.7	38.5	8.87	9.13	9.46
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	333.13	332.69	319.12	42.6	41.9	40.6	7.82	7.94	7.86
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	172.26	176.53	161.05	34.8	36.7	32.8	4.95	4.81	4.91
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	410.67	413.88	399.67	37.3	40.3	38.1	11.01	10.27	10.49
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	383.40	388.49	368.80	40.4	40.3	40.0	9.49	9.64	9.22
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	363.61	409.36	407.03	38.6	41.1	40.3	9.42	9.96	10.10
PETROLEUM REFINING	495.16	502.11	494.10	35.7	38.3	36.6	13.87	13.11	13.50
NONMANUFACTURING									
CONSTRUCTION	417.20	403.70	430.92	38.1	36.6	38.0	10.95	11.03	11.34
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	456.88	461.55	438.06	44.1	42.5	42.0	10.36	10.86	10.43
PUBLIC UTILITIES	487.15	504.23	463.61	40.8	41.5	41.1	11.94	12.15	11.28
WHOLESALE TRADE	361.15	358.78	352.72	39.6	39.6	39.6	9.12	9.06	8.84
RETAIL TRADE*	206.66	200.34	202.74	32.7	31.8	32.7	6.32	6.30	6.20

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately* 121,500 *production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1984 benchmark.*

Above industries have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.

P - *Preliminary* R - *Revised.* **Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: *Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.*

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: JULY 1985

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				JUL 85	JUN 85	JUL 84
U.S.	108,854,000	8,682,000	117,536,000	7.4	7.5	7.5
OKLAHOMA	1,456,200	106,600	1,562,800	6.8	7.3	7.1
COUNTIES						
1 ADAIR	8,390	680	9,070	7.5	7.7	8.8
2 ALFALFA	3,270	150	3,420	4.4	3.8	4.1
3 ATOKA	4,940	520	5,460	9.5	10.7	12.0
4 BEAVER	3,480	120	3,600	3.3	3.2	2.8
5 BECKHAM	8,810	820	9,630	8.5	8.3	10.2
6 BLAINE	5,650	410	6,060	6.8	7.5	6.2
7 BRYAN	13,500	1,230	14,730	8.4	8.8	8.4
8 CADDO	12,890	1,390	14,280	9.7	9.9	8.8
9 CANADIAN	32,875	1,625	34,500	4.7	5.1	4.7
10 CARTER	20,350	1,525	21,875	7.0	7.1	7.8
11 CHEROKEE	14,930	1,520	16,450	9.2	10.6	9.5
12 CHOCTAW	4,970	910	5,880	15.5	13.2	15.3
13 CIMARRON	1,630	110	1,740	6.3	5.6	4.1
14 CLEVELAND	75,400	3,675	79,075	4.6	5.1	4.6
15 COAL	1,920	280	2,200	12.7	12.2	19.7
16 COMANCHE	40,075	2,025	42,100	4.8	5.4	5.8
17 COTTON	2,410	130	2,540	5.1	4.8	6.0
18 CRAIG	7,540	520	8,060	6.5	6.6	5.9
19 CREEK	31,325	2,475	33,800	7.3	7.9	7.3
20 CUSTER	14,080	970	15,050	6.4	6.2	6.3
21 DELAWARE	10,950	780	11,730	6.6	8.1	6.8
22 DEWEY	2,790	180	2,970	6.1	5.8	8.0

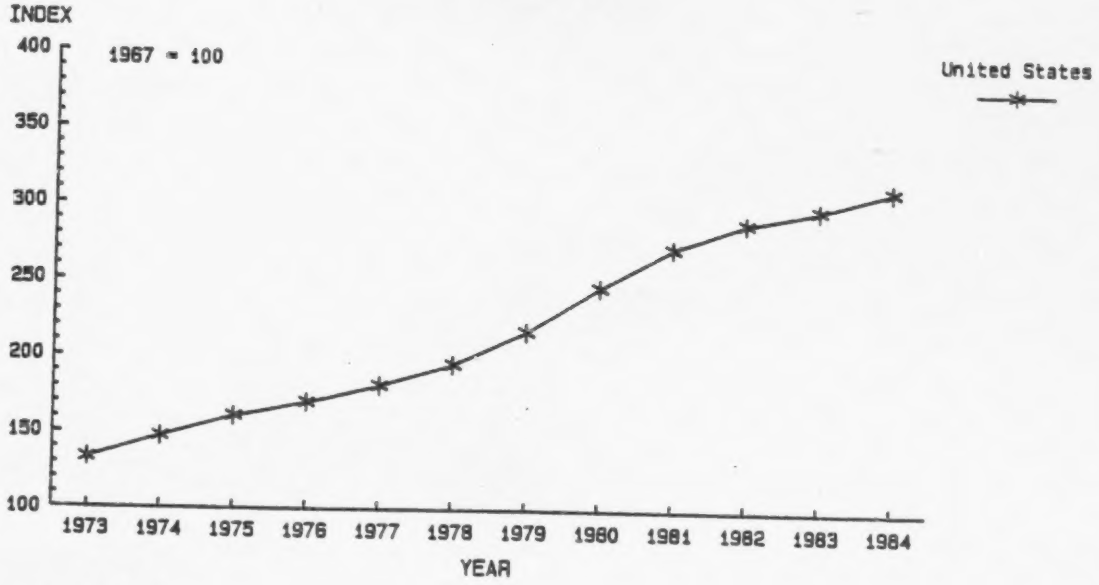
	COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
					JUL 85	JUN 85	JUL 84
23	ELLIS	2,710	170	2,880	5.9	7.5	8.5
24	GARFIELD	29,250	1,900	31,150	6.1	6.9	6.1
25	GARVIN	11,280	810	12,090	6.7	7.3	7.0
26	GRADY	18,930	1,850	20,780	8.9	9.1	8.6
27	GRANT	2,980	130	3,110	4.2	3.8	4.5
28	GREER	3,010	150	3,160	4.7	4.8	6.8
29	HARMON	1,920	140	2,060	6.8	7.5	4.3
30	HARPER	1,700	110	1,810	6.1	6.8	5.3
31	HASKELL	4,210	740	4,950	14.9	15.4	13.7
32	HUGHES	4,930	830	5,760	14.4	15.4	16.2
33	JACKSON	10,800	760	11,560	6.6	6.9	6.5
34	JEFFERSON	3,260	290	3,550	8.2	7.3	9.7
35	JOHNSTON	4,010	360	4,370	8.2	7.9	8.5
36	KAY	23,825	1,825	25,650	7.1	6.6	7.5
37	KINGFISHER	7,630	350	7,980	4.4	4.6	5.4
38	KIOWA	5,570	430	6,000	7.2	7.1	6.5
39	LATIMER	2,980	640	3,620	17.7	22.3	14.6
40	LEFLORE	11,830	1,870	13,700	13.6	14.5	12.5
41	LINCOLN	9,860	1,150	11,010	10.4	10.8	10.5
42	LOGAN	14,870	710	15,580	4.6	5.5	5.1
43	LOVE	2,330	250	2,580	9.7	9.7	8.6
44	MCCLAIN	11,370	580	11,950	4.9	5.4	4.4
45	MCCURTAIN	13,520	1,510	15,030	10.0	10.5	10.6
46	MCINTOSH	5,940	580	6,520	8.9	10.4	10.0
47	MAJOR	3,930	280	4,210	6.7	7.7	5.7

	COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
					JUL 85	JUN 85	JUL 84
48	MARSHALL	4,330	380	4,710	8.1	6.8	7.7
49	MAYES	15,870	1,500	17,370	8.6	9.1	9.9
50	MURRAY	5,720	420	6,140	6.8	7.5	7.9
51	MUSKOGEE	28,225	3,050	31,275	9.8	10.2	10.3
52	NOBLE	5,600	300	5,900	5.1	5.4	5.8
53	NOWATA	4,200	380	4,580	8.3	9.6	10.3
54	OKFUSKEE	4,050	490	4,540	10.8	11.1	16.0
55	OKLAHOMA	310,600	20,850	331,450	6.3	6.6	5.5
56	OKMULGEE	12,050	1,275	13,325	9.6	10.4	12.1
57	OSAGE	20,275	1,025	21,300	4.8	5.5	6.0
58	OTTAWA	11,625	1,275	12,900	9.9	10.5	10.2
59	PAWNEE	5,950	550	6,500	8.5	9.8	10.8
60	PAYNE	30,700	1,375	32,075	4.3	4.6	4.6
61	PITTSBURG	11,875	2,100	13,975	15.0	15.2	14.2
62	PONTOTOC	15,950	980	16,930	5.8	6.6	6.3
63	POTTAWATOMIE	30,250	1,825	32,075	5.7	6.3	6.4
64	PUSHMATAHA	2,930	400	3,330	12.0	13.8	17.5
65	ROGER MILLS	2,530	140	2,670	5.2	6.1	7.1
66	ROGERS	24,910	1,860	26,770	6.9	7.7	7.3
67	SEMINOLE	11,260	1,270	12,530	10.1	11.3	12.5
68	SEQUOYAH	15,170	1,710	16,880	10.1	9.0	8.4
69	STEPHENS	19,330	1,270	20,600	6.2	6.6	7.8
70	TEXAS	8,250	330	8,580	3.8	4.1	4.0
71	TILLMAN	4,390	390	4,780	8.2	8.2	9.1
72	TULSA	244,425	16,975	261,400	6.5	7.2	7.6

COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				JUL 85	JUN 85	JUL 84
73 WAGONER	22,360	1,440	23,800	6.1	5.5	5.2
74 WASHINGTON	24,280	1,060	25,340	4.2	4.3	4.7
75 WASHITA	6,830	580	7,410	7.8	7.1	8.0
76 WOODS	5,680	170	5,850	2.9	2.7	3.4
77 WOODWARD	11,810	840	12,650	6.6	7.5	7.9
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	475,400	29,300	504,700	5.8	6.2	5.3
TULSA MSA	343,300	23,800	367,100	6.5	7.1	7.3
SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS						
A. NORTHWEST	38,100	2,000	40,100	5.0		
B. SOUTHWEST	53,600	4,000	57,600	6.9		
C. NORTH CENTRA	82,100	5,300	87,400	6.1		
D. SOUTH CENTRA	112,700	7,900	120,600	6.6		
E. CENTRAL	368,900	23,500	392,400	6.0		
F. TULSA	296,000	20,500	316,500	6.5		
G. EAST CENTRAL	97,000	7,500	104,500	7.2		
H. SOUTHERN	84,300	6,700	91,000	7.4		
I. NORTHEAST	99,400	7,400	106,800	6.9		
J. EASTERN	107,100	10,300	117,400	8.8		
K. SOUTHEAST	52,300	8,200	60,500	13.6		
L. CLEVELAND	64,800	3,400	68,200	5.0		

** These are geographical areas designated under the Job Training Partnership Act and Include 77 counties.*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973-1984



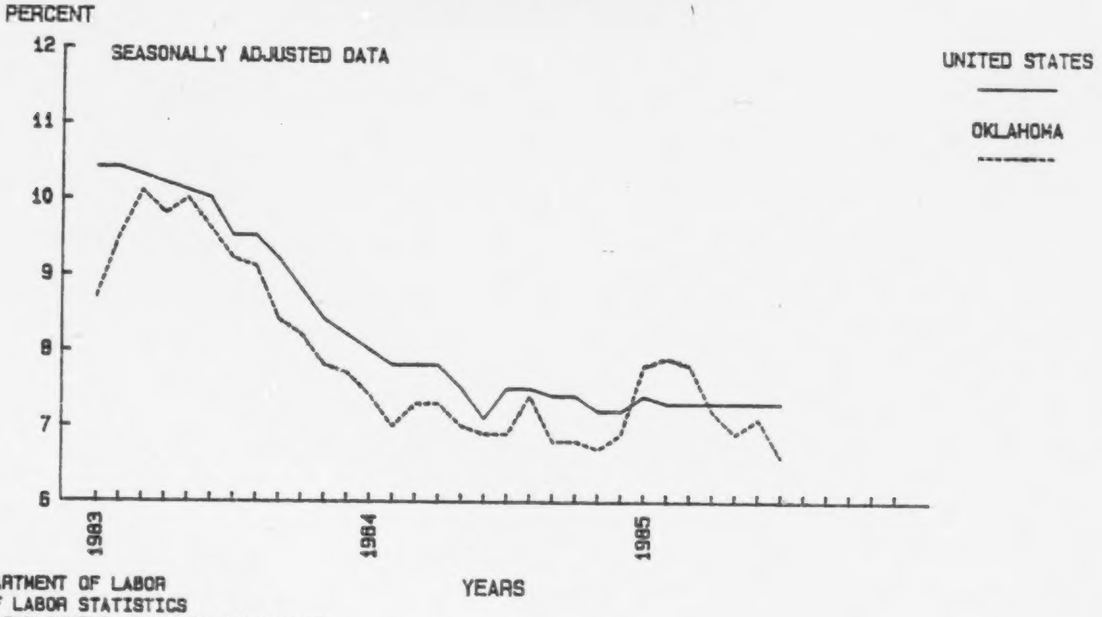
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL YEAR	INDEX	MONTH	MONTH 1984	1985	PERCENT CHANGE PREV. YR.	PREV. MO.
1973	133.1	JAN	305.2	316.1	3.6	0.2
1974	147.7	FEB	306.6	317.4	3.5	0.4
1975	161.2	MAR	307.3	318.8	3.7	0.4
1976	170.5	APR	308.8	320.1	3.7	0.4
1977	181.5	MAY	309.7	321.3	3.7	0.4
1978	195.4	JUN	310.7	322.3	3.7	0.3
1979	217.4	JUL	311.7	322.8	3.6	0.2
1980	246.8	AUG	313.0			
1981	272.4	SEP	314.5			
1982	289.1	OCT	315.3			
1983	298.4	NOV	315.3			
1984	311.1	DEC	315.5			

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices call Research and Planning Division (405) 521-3735.

COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA 1983-1985

MONTH	1983				1984				1985				MONTH
	UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		
	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	
JAN	11.4	9.2	10.4	8.7	8.6	7.9	8.0	7.4	8.0	8.3	7.4	7.8	JAN
FEB	11.3	10.1	10.4	9.5	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.8	8.4	7.3	7.9	FEB
MAR	10.8	10.0	10.3	10.1	8.1	7.3	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.8	7.3	7.8	MAR
APR	10.0	9.6	10.2	9.8	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.3	7.2	APR
MAY	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.0	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.2	6.9	MAY
JUN	10.2	9.8	10.0	9.6	7.4	7.1	7.2	6.9	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.0	JUN
JUL	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.2	7.5	7.1	7.5	6.9	7.4	6.8	7.3	6.6	JUL
AUG	9.0	8.8	9.5	9.1	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.4					AUG
SEP	8.8	8.1	9.2	8.4	7.1	6.6	7.4	6.8					SEP
OCT	8.4	7.9	8.8	8.2	7.0	6.6	7.3	6.8					OCT
NOV	8.1	7.7	8.4	7.8	6.9	6.6	7.1	6.7					NOV
DEC	8.0	7.5	8.2	7.7	7.0	6.7	7.2	6.9					DEC
AVE	9.5	9.0	--	--	7.5	7.0	--	--					AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1984 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research & Planning Division.